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THE WAR.

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The First Fight—Capture of Saarbruck by the French—A Two Hours' Contest—Napoleon Leads the Army—The Prince Imperial Under Fire.

PARIS, Aug. 2—Evening.—An official dispatch from Metz announces that today, at 11 o'clock in the morning, the French had a serious engagement with the Prussians. Our army took the offensive, crossed the frontier, and invaded the territory of Prussia. In spite of the numbers and position of the enemy, a few of our battalions were sufficient to carry the heights which overlook Saarbrück, and our artillery was not slow to drive the enemy from the town. The *elan* of our troops was so great that our losses were slight. The engagement commenced at 11 o'clock and ended at 1. The Emperor assisted at the operations, and the Prince Imperial, who accompanied him everywhere, received on the first field of battle his baptism of fire. His presence of mind and *sang froid* in danger were worthy of the name he bears. The Emperor returned to Metz at 4 P. M.

[Saarbrück is situated on the River Saar, in Rhenish Prussia, about forty miles south southeast of Treves. It is about six miles distant from the French frontier, and is one of the wealthiest cities in Prussia. It is chiefly a commercial town, and is unfortified, although the fortress of Saar-louis is but fifteen miles distant. Saarbrück contains many superb residences belonging to the rich Germans living there, as well as some handsome public buildings, law courts, &c., and contains a population of about 10,000. The city is divided in two parts by the river, and that part of the city on the right bank is known as San Johann, while that on the left bank is called Saarbrücken proper. The town was founded in the tenth century, and was presented to the Church of Metz by the Emperor HENRY III. It was subsequently governed by its own Counts, until, in 1380, it went, by the terms of a marriage contract, into the possession of the family of NASSAU, and was afterward strongly fortified. In the wars which followed, the people suffered much from assaults made at intervals. The hostile troops were usually quartered upon the people, and committed all sorts of depredations without fear of punishment. In 1676 it was the scene of another conflict of arms. It was then almost destroyed by fire and its fortifications completely dismantled. There are woolen factories, which furnish extensive employment, located in the town, and mines of iron and coal are worked in the vicinity. In fact the district about the city is one of the best coal regions in Europe, and large fortunes have been realized from the sale of even small lots in the neighborhood.]

The Departure of King William for the Army—Extraordinary Scenes in Berlin—The Press Correspondent Question—American Donations.

BERLIN, Aug. 2—Noon.—The scene on the departure of King WILLIAM for the seat of war, on Sunday evening, was extraordinary. The King rode from the Palace to the railway station in an open carriage, with the Queen. He wore a short military cloak, and his helmet was placed on the seat by his side. The carriage was surrounded, followed and frequently stopped by an immense multitude, wild with emotion, shouting farewells and benedictions. The houses were hung with flags and festooned with flowers. At the railway station arches were erected and patriotic inscriptions displayed. The Queen, weeping, parted from the King with repeated embraces. When His Majesty, from the platform of the railway car finally saluted the crowd, the scene was indescribable. The people were frenzied with enthusiasm. The entire Court, ladies and all, mingled with the crowd, and participating in its emotion surrounded the old soldier and bid him good-by with every demonstration of loyalty and devotion. Count VON BISMARCK and Gens. MOLTKE and VON ROON were present and were repeatedly cheered. The Prussian commanders rigorously exclude foreign correspondents from their lines. The Deutsche Bank, of this city, offers to receive and disburse donations made in America for the benefit of wounded soldiers.

Early Dispatches Received in London—The Cause of the Delay in Active Operations—A Famine Feared—The Times on the Situation—Napoleon Must Form New Plans—Miscellaneous.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—Advices have been received here by telegraph from the Prussian head-quarters on the Rhine up to 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. There had been no general engagement up to that time. Scouting parties and skirmishers from both armies were continually making raids into the enemy's territory, but it was believed this was more to accustom the troops to the sight and fire of the enemy than for any other purpose. The London journals appear today without a word from the rival armies on the Rhine. The impression prevails here that the arrival of the French fleet in the Baltic Sea alone prevented the Prussian advance through France to Paris. Advices, from Prussian sources, mention the prevalence throughout Germany of an unwavering assurance of ultimate victory. The presence of the armies on the frontiers of France and the Rhenish Provinces of Prussia, has given rise to serious apprehensions of a famine there. The *Opinion Nationale*, of Paris, says in this connection, that in order to avoid impoverishing the theatre of the war, the Emperor draws his supplies from a distance by railroad. The *Times* this morning has a long editorial on the prospect. The writer thinks the delay in military movements on both sides is to be ascribed to the demoralization of the troops from having been moved by rail. The French were also delayed on account of the hesitation of the South-German States, and are now necessarily confined to the narrow ground of the Saar Valley. In fact, the entire preconceived plan of the Emperor has been altered by unforeseen circumstances of this sort, and he has yet, probably, to form a new one. The *Times* argues that the arm of the French, the Chassepot, on account of the likelihood of its fouling speedily, will be found to be infinitely less efficient than the needle-gun, and the difference in this respect will possibly be sufficient to govern the result of the war. Active recruiting for the marine service has been ordered at the English dock-yards. Extreme activity is noticed in the English ports and dock-yards, and extensive preparations are being made to put the coast defenses in a condition to resist attack. Evidence hourly accumulates of the superiority of the needle-gun over the Chassepot, and the fact creates deep concern in France. The *Pall Mall Gazette* estimates that the Prussian Army on the frontier now musters half a million men.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 2—Noon.—The correspondent of the *Independance Belge*, writing from Metz, asserts that the first great battle will be fought on Saturday or Sunday next—or Monday at the furthest. He underscores the sentence following, viz.: "*This is sure.*"

Rumored Crisis in the Prussian Cabinet—Catholicism Favoring France—King William at Mayence.

PARIS, Aug. 2.—An absurd canard was circulated to-day to the effect that a serious misunderstanding prevailed in the Prussian Court; that the Crown Prince had accused Count BISMARCK of alienating England; that BISMARCK threatened to resign, and that there was a prospect of a crisis in the Cabinet. Though the religious element plays little or no part in the present war, the sentiment of the Catholic populations in neutral countries is adverse to Prussia; and by some fervid Catholics the advance of the French armies is regarded in the light of a crusade.

MAYENCE, Aug. 2—11 A. M., via. London.—KING WILLIAM arrived here this morning, with several members of his staff. His Majesty received highly satisfactory reports from the three army corps on the French frontier.

The Triple Alliance—Its Announcement Premature—The Roman Question—Italy Strengthening Her Army—Neutrality in Denmark and Sweden—An Indignant Denial from Russia—Austria's Movements.

FLORENCE, Aug. 2.—The *Opinione* says England, though she remains neutral, declines to enter into engagements with other Powers for the preservation of neutrality. The statement in the *Nazione* yesterday, that England had joined Italy and Austria in an alliance of neutrality was premature. In conformity with the decision of a Council of Generals, held on the 23d ult., the effective force of the Italian Army is being rapidly raised to 120,000 men. A camp of 20,000 is established between Mantua and Verona, and two camps of observation are forming on the Pontifical frontier. It is the intention of the Italian Government to enter Rome as soon as the French Army withdraws, on the plea of protection. Gen. KANZLER, Papal Minister of War, is preparing a camp of observation in the Province of Viterbo.

ROME, Aug. 2.—The French Chasseurs left Civita Vecchia yesterday.

Italy is concentrating troops on the Roman frontier.

PARIS, Aug. 2.—The first installment of French troops from Rome arrived at Marseilles this morning.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 2.—There is entire harmony between Denmark and Sweden in the matter of the Franco-Prussian war. The Duke DE CADORE, the Special Envoy of France, had a long interview, today, with Baron ROSENOW, of the Foreign Office. The object was to urge an alliance between France and Denmark. The German fleet, including the iron-clad *König Wilhelm* has collected in Wilhelm-haven. The report that it had been disarmed and the men paid off is regarded as a canard. As yet only nine French vessels have arrived in Danish waters. The weather is hazy.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—Russia indignantly repudiates the design, with which she has been charged, of taking advantage of the war in Europe to invade the Danubian Principalities.

VIENNA, Aug. 2.—Austria is mobilizing 50,000 men to watch the Bohemian frontier.

The Sheridan Story Redivivus—Correspondents Again Arrested—Sanitary Supplies—French Army Notes.

PARIS, Aug. 2.—The *Figaro* of today announces that the Government has refused the offer of the American Gen. P. H. SHERIDAN to serve in the French army. The *Gaulois* says that the correspondent of the London *News* and another Englishman named CAMERON have been arrested at Metz as spies. The women of France are sending immense quantities of bedding and hospital furniture to the army. Nine hundred surgical students have gone to the front. Among the Chaplains in the French service are nine Protestant and three Israelite clergymen. The wearing of the shako is to be discontinued in the army. The Emperor, since he has been with the army, has kept one telegraph wire constantly busy with his correspondence with the Empress.

Further Debate on the War in the British Parliament—Peace Measures—England Must Wait Her Opportunity—The National Defense.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—In the House of Lords today, Earl RUSSELL moved the second reading of the bill amending the Militia acts. He spoke at some length in review of the condition of foreign affairs, and said the Government requires full defensive powers. The intrigues and perils upon the Continent are due to uncertainty as to the course to be pursued by England. In his opinion, we need only to declare for the enforcement of the treaties, whereupon half the danger would vanish, for neither of the warring Powers courts the hostility of England. Only in this manner could Antwerp be saved. Earl GRANVILLE lamented the noble Lord's palpable lack of confidence in the Government. A week ago he had fully sustained it, and the speaker knew of nothing that had since occurred that could properly alter his intention. While fully sensible as to our obligations to Belgium, Earl GRANVILLE considered it needless and injudicious to discuss them with this publicity. Last week, he continued, the noble Lord approved the course of the Ministers, and was ready to back them up. The change in his position was irrational and inexcusable.

In the House of Commons Mr. GLADSTONE, in reply to a question put by Mr. HARCOURT, said he was unable to submit the correspondence of the late Earl of CLARENDON, urging disarmament upon the Powers. It was inexpedient even to repeat its purport. He thought, however, that either France or Prussia might properly do so. Baron BRUNON said Mr. GLADSTONE three weeks ago proposed the signing of a protocol by the Powers, recognizing the renunciation of the Spanish crown by the Prince of HOHENZOLLERN, but he did so personally and informally, leaving the initiative to England. On July 19, when it was entirely too late, the proposition was formally repeated; but even then it was supposed the renunciation would satisfy France, whom England had vainly besought to withdraw her demand upon Prussia. Further remonstrance now can only exasperate either Government, and the only course for England is to seek a safe opportunity for renewed efforts in favor of peace. Mr. OTWAY, Under Foreign Secretary, presented to the House the treaties and guarantees for the neutrality of Belgium and Luxembourg. Mr. CARDWELL, Secretary for War, in answering a question, said all the British regulars, except one regiment in India, are armed with the Snider rifle; while of the militia and volunteers, some have breech-loaders. On the proposition of the Government to enlist 20,000 additional regulars, a discussion arose, Sir W. LAWSON urging that now was the time for the intervention of England to secure peace between France and Prussia. Sir J. PAKINGTON followed, in support of the proposal of the Ministry, and in his remarks urged the importance of its adoption, in view of the present weakness of the country.

The Fatherland Fund—A Monster Fair to be Held in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Aug. 2.—The Germans of Chicago are making arrangements for holding a monster fair about the 18th inst., for the purpose of raising funds to be devoted to the aid of their countrymen in fatherland.

OLLIVIER ON THE WAR.

The Insult to France—Correspondents with the Army—Gen. Leboeuf Excludes them.

The military correspondent of the London *Daily News*, writing from Paris July 17, gives the following account of his efforts to obtain permission to go with the army: "At 1 I returned, and a little later M. OLLIVIER received me. I had expected he would simply inform me whether I could obtain the desired safe conduct or not; but when I found that he entered into more general subjects, I asked whether I might communicate to you his conversation—a permission which he granted without reserve. I will accordingly try to give the conversation as I heard his share of it, well knowing the great difficulty of reducing such a verbal communication to writing. M. OLLIVIER began by telling me that the War Minister, Gen. LEBŒUF, objected to all foreign correspondents, and also to French ones. He would positively have no writer with the French Army, or at least that such was the present determination, which might indeed be afterward modified. He then expressed his extreme sorrow at the attitude of the English Press, which he said was based upon a complete misapprehension of the true causes of the war. M. OLLIVIER seemed not so much vexed or annoyed, as grieved at the comments in our journals. He complained that the Emperor had always been more than friendly toward England, that he himself had done everything to promote warm relations between the two countries; that especially he had studied the English commercial interests, but that now he was accused of breaking the peace of Europe. As to Germany, he had taken office on the condition that there should be no German war; the Emperor, too, was well aware of the responsibility involved, and most anxious not to destroy the state of peace, but it was impossible to permit Prussia to drag them through the mud by an insult openly and publicly avowed. Indeed, in the legitimate interests of the dynasty, M. OLLIVIER had been obliged to entertain the idea of war. France could not brook an insult, or at least a deliberate one. Her rulers, under LOUIS PHILIPPE, had, it is true, once made her swallow one, but this was the cause of the downfall of the Orleanist family. The exact sequence of events which caused the war was as follows: The Prussian King had at first made concessions. This had aroused against him a war party. To conciliate this body he had given France an insult and published it. [It was the publication upon which M. OLLIVIER most dwelt.] The Chassepot must now decide; but, as France was united to a man; there was no doubt of the eventual result. I have tried to exactly report what M. OLLIVIER said, but I can convey to you no idea of the power—the "verve" would, perhaps, be the best word—with which he spoke. I asked his permission to argue the question why correspondents should be excluded from the field. This permission he gave as a matter of course, and I then pointed out that if two parties were engaged in a quarrel, and that if English correspondents were welcomed by one side and excluded by the other, it was only believing in human nature to suppose that the combatants whose hopes, whose fears, whose struggles, were painted each day to educated England, would at length become mistress of English sympathies. I instanced the 1866 war, in which England undoubtedly at first sympathized with the Austrians, but in which the correspondents, encouraged by one party, snubbed and muzzled by the other, to an immense extent helped to bring English opinion round to Northern Germany. I also gave him one instance in which to my personal knowledge the Prussians had sought for an English writer in the present war. I pointed out how easily correspondents might be controlled so as to prevent their giving hurtful information of the massing of troops, &c. To an unexpected extent M. OLLIVIER acquiesced in these arguments, but I fear it was the acquiescence of politeness, not of conviction. He promised to report them all to Gen. LEBOEUF, who he distinctly gave me to understand was real arbiter in this matter. So closed my audience. As to M. OLLIVIER's manner while it continued, the only faint idea that I can give of its perfection is to say that all through I had great difficulty in remembering the exalted position which he holds, so completely did he put me at my ease and treat me on a footing of equality.

THE ARMAMENTS.

A Comparative Outline of the Force and Armaments of France and Prussia.

From the London Times, July 22.

Before the combatants have actually joined battle, and before the attention of our readers is concentrated, to the exclusion of all else, on the daily progress of the war, it may be well to state as precisely as we can the military and naval force arrayed for this great and dubious contest. A comparison between the fleets and armies of two nations cannot, it is true, be correctly drawn by a mere addition of numbers, but numbers are all we have as yet to go upon. Time will too soon show the comparative merits of the Chassepot and the needle-gun, of the soldiers who carry them, of Baron VON MOLTKE, and of the French Marshals. We have taken the following statistics from the *Statesmen's Year Book*, a volume which embodies in a few hundred pages an immense quantity of well-arranged information.

The French Army consists of three divisions, called in the Army Reorganization act of 1868, which established them, the "Active Army," the "Army of Reserve," and the "National Guard Mobile." It is recruited by yearly draughts which are practically unlimited in number. With certain exemptions, every Frenchman aged twenty-one is obliged to serve in the army or in the Guard Mobile. The latter force can only be called out for active service by a special law, which, as our readers know, passed the Chambers with acclamation a few days since. The Guard Mobile relieves the Active Army of the defense of the fortresses, coasts and frontiers of the Empire, and to it will be committed the maintenance of interior order. The war footing of the regular army is as follows: Staff, men, 1,841; horses, 200; infantry, men, 515,937; horses, 450; cavalry, men, 100,221; horses, 65,000; artillery, men, 66,132; horses, 49,838; engineers, men, 15,443; horses, 1,400; gendarmes, men, 25,688; horses, 15,000; troops of the administration, men, 33,365; horses, 12,000—total men, 757,727; horses, 143,238. The peace footing amounted to about half these numbers, or, according to a report of the Minister of War issued last year, to an effective force of 334,280 men, with 85,700 horses. As this, the officially stated effective strength of the peace footing, was only less by about one-fifth than the paper strength, we may conclude that the paper war strength quoted above is not more than by the same proportion in excess of the actual men and horses which will shortly be available. At the commencement of 1869, the Army of Reserve was stated at 198,546 men, and the National Guard Mobile at 381,723. This gives a total for all purposes of 1,337,996 men under arms, or liable to be placed under arms, and there is no doubt that if the Emperor exerts his full strength he will be able, and that almost at once, to bring into the field for offensive purposes beyond the Rhine over half a million of men, including more than 60,000 cavalry. His artillery last year possessed 1,362 field and siege guns.

The navy of France consisted, at the end of 1869, of 62 iron-clads, 264 unarmored screw-steamers, 62 paddle-steamers and 113 sailing-vessels. The iron-clads carry 672 guns; the most remarkable among them are the *Magenta, Solferino, Couronne, Normandie, Invincible* and the cupola-ship *Taureau*, all heavily plated and armed. The *Taureau* carries a single twenty-ton gun, and her deck is covered for its entire length with a cylindrical ball-proof dome, so inclined that it is not practicable to walk on it. Four of the iron-clads are four-turret ships; another, the *Rochambeau*, was bought from the United States for £400,000; several are armed with heavy spurs or beaks, and all the first-class vessels can be driven at a high speed. The iron-clad fleet is made up of two vaisseaux cuirassés, 18 frigates, 9 corvettes, 7 garde côtes, 15 batteries flottantes, and 11 batteries flottantes démontables. These last were built for the Crimean and Italian wars, and at the end of 1868 were "*en magasin.*" On the peace footing the strength of the navy is 74,403 men, including the dockyard *personnel*, &c.; the war-footing can be raised to 170,000, that being the number entered on the lists for the maritime conscription. These numbers exclude 22,217 marines and colonial troops.

Setting aside a few exceptions, the whole male population of Prussia may be said to be trained for arms—ready for offensive warfare either in the army or the Landwehr, from the age of twenty to that of thirty-six, and in the Landsturm, for defensive warfare within the country, to the age of fifty. The Prussian Army is divided into companies, battalions, regiments and *corps d'armée*. In peace, the strength of a battalion is 518 men; in war, this may be raised to 1,002 men, and would consist of four companies. Three battalions go to a regiment, two regiments to a brigade, two brigades to a division. Each divisional General has also under his command four squadrons of cavalry, four six-gun batteries of artillery, and either a battalion of riflemen or a battalion of pioneers. The *corps d'armée* is considered a unit independent and complete in itself, and includes not only troops of all three arms, but a portion of all the stores and appliances required for the campaign. There are, including those of the annexed provinces, and that of the Guards, thirteenth *corps d'armée*, each consisting of two divisions of infantry, a cavalry division of four regiments, with two horse artillery batteries attached, and an artillery reserve of four field batteries and two mounted batteries. Besides the above four regiments of cavalry it must be remembered that two form part of each infantry division.

By the charter of 1867 the Prussian obligation to serve in the army is extended to the whole Northern Federation. Every North German is liable to service, and no substitution is allowed. The Federal troops take the oath of fealty to the Federal GENERALISSIMO, and all form one army under his command.

The King of Prussia has simply to draw on the population of the North-German Confederation to increase his army. By availing himself of his Candwehr he can raise it to more than a million of men, all more or less trained in the use of arms. By the mobilization of the reserve troops it may be placed upon its war strength in about a fortnight. In 1866 it took less time than this to bring the whole Prussian regular army, together with the first levy of the Landwehr, into the field. According to official returns the total strength of the army of the North German Confederation amounts to 310,358 men on the peace footing, and to 977,262 men on the war footing. This war establishment comprises: Field troops, privates and non-commissioned officers, 511,876; depots, do., 180,672; garrison troops, do., 265,082; officers, staff and military schools, 19,682.

These are the armies of Prussia, or rather of the North German Confederation. But, as the non-Confederate States of the South have now made common cause in defense of the fatherland, we must add their forces to the total. The Bavarian Army upon its peace establishment numbered 50,000 men, and at least 30,000 more can be added by calling in the reserves. Wurtemberg can furnish in war-time 34,405 men, and Baden 20,722. There is practically no limit to the numbers which are ready to do the bidding of the King of Prussia. If the war goes against Germany, it will not be because the lacks troops to defend her. She can meet any French armies that may across the Rhine man for man, and have men to spare.

It can scarcely be expected that the navy of Prussia will be able to keep the sea. She has, or had this time last year, but six iron-clads. The *König Wilhelm*, the *Prince Frederick Karl*, and the *Kronprinz* are fine vessels. The first and last were built in this country, and second at La Seyne, near Toulon, and after the model of the *Couronne* and *Normandie*, of the French Navy. The *König Wilhelm* carries four 300-pounders, and twenty-three rifled 96-pounders, made of KRUPP's hammered steel, and capable of being fired with seventy-five pound charges twice in a minute. A duel between the *König Wilhelm* and the *Magenta* or *Solferino*, or, still more, the cupola ship *Taureau*, will go far to decide some of the vexed questions of naval architecture and armament. In the Summer of 1869 the Prussian navy was officered and manned by 4,888 men and boys, all told.

BELGIUM AND HOLLAND.

Expectations from England—Military Preparations—The Troops, their Stations, and Commanders.

The Brussel's correspondent of the London *Times*, of July 21, writes:

Belgium looks anxiously to England for aid and countenance in the event of an invasion of her territory, and every line of the English Press and every word uttered in the English Parliament is carefully examined and weighed. Meanwhile, the military authorities are taking the most energetic steps to protect the neutrality of the country. The army has been put on a full war footing, all the reserves having been called up. Every hour men from all parts may be seen toiling along the hot and dusty roads to their respective depots, and all those who had been sent to their homes after their customary periods of drill have been recalled. In addition to the citizen army of Gardes Civiques and Volunteers, Belgium has now 100,000 men under arms. They are divided into two corps, the first being commanded by Lieut.-Gen. EORRENS, with Col. BRIALMONT as Major-General. The first corps will guard the new and extensive fortification lines of Antwerp, and there are already 40,000 men on this duty. Both officers and men are vigorously working night and day to place the defenses in perfect condition. The Second Corps (*d'armée d'observation*) is placed under the general command of Lieut.-Gen. Baron CHAZAL, and comprises two divisions—one under the command of the Comte DE FLANDRE, (brother to the King,) and the other under Gen. SAPIN. These divisions will guard the French and Prussian frontiers. The Comte DE FLANDRE will establish his general quarters at Louvain, and Gen. CHAZAL at Liège. The troops will leave Brussels to-morrow. The Gardes Civiques will do duty at the garrisons of Brussels, Malines, Ghent, Bruges, &c. These civic soldiers are already under arms. The duty is heavy. In one small office, near where I write these lines, five young men are called from their desks. Military duty is also heavy in the adjoining country of Holland. A gentleman who has just returned from there tells me that the poor men who had just completed their usual three years' service, and should have been disbanded and sent to their several homes on Saturday, were suddenly recalled while at the railway station in anticipation of a joyful reunion. They were sadly chopfallen, but dutifully retraced their steps to head-quarters. The various viaducts and bridges on the frontiers of France and Prussia have been undermined, and on Friday evening, orders were telegraphed to the several officers in charge to blow them up on the approach of any armed forces on either side. One unfortunate sub-officer, in the absence of his principal, misunderstood his instructions, and at once blew up the bridge near Blandain Station, the frontier of France on the Calais, Lille and Brussels Railway. The damage has been temporarily repaired.

The London *Daily News* of July 21 says: "Among the canards which have recently been set afloat is a statement that the Cabinet have been considering the propriety of sending a body of troops to Antwerp, in order to protect the neutrality of Belgium; and that orders have been given to hold a sufficient detachment in readiness for the purpose. France and Prussia have announced their intention to respect Belgian neutrality, and the British Government is not likely to take any step which proceeds on an assumption at once of bad faith on the part of those Powers, and of the insufficiency of the preparations of the Belgian Government for the maintenance of its own neutral position. Our readers will be amply warranted in entire disbelief of these rumors."

THE FRENCH PRESS.

Comments on Military Movements—Explosive Bullets—Importance of Intrenchments and the Artillery.

From the Siècle, July 22.

The following quotation from *Le Siècle* is important as showing the unity of the French people in this war. The *Siècle* is one of the leading irreconcilable journals. The writer says:

"We have numerous complaints to redress, rights and liberties to claim, principles to defend; the time will come when we may resume the task so fatally interrupted. At this time we only wish and we only should think of the contest on which we have entered. This monarchical war we have contended against and kept back as much as we could, so long as it was merely a threatening cloud; all that we have said about it we think still. Yes, it is an impious war; yes, it is fratricidal; yes, it is monstrous, it is barbarous that at this epoch, when all honest and sensible men have for their ideal the establishment of the United States of Europe, two great nations which should have a mutual self-esteem, rush upon one another like savage beasts; but, as soon as war has been declared, as soon as the life of France is at stake, what we have said we no longer repeat; we see only our country; all for her, all by her. Our sons, our brothers, our friends are already in the presence of the Prussian army; they must feel sustained by our patriotism and our devotion; they must know that the France for which they fight is united with them. From a hundred different localities do we receive letters saying, that in the presence of the hosts of young men departing to fulfill their duty, those citizens who voted *No* on the *plébiscite*, bitterly reproach those who voted *Yes* as being the cause of the war which we shall sustain. These quarrels are unfortunate, these discords dangerous. Let each one say: "Our country's destinies are to be decided on the battle-field, let us unite as the members of the family would unite to protect their mother, were the mother menaced. Later will we draw from circumstances [illegible] they contain; we will take into account what it costs a people to set aside their own supremacy. But in this hour let us have but one cry—"Vive la France!"

EXPLOSIVE BULLETS.

Correspondence of the Siècle, from Metz, July 19.

There is considerable talk here about the explosive bullets of the Badish troops. You know that Baden refused to sign the agreement by which England, France, Austria, Prussia and Russia bound themselves not to use these terrible instruments of destruction. Prussia has played her game with her usual perfidy; she signed the agreement, it is true, but she ordered her vassel, Baden, to keep clear of it, so that the Badish troops marching with her she will be able, despite her signature, to make use of the 40,000,000 of explosive balls accumulated at Rastadt, thanks to the diligence of that little Grand Duke who keeps in motion the *roulette* of M. DUPRESSOIR. Rest assured that the French Government is not ignorant of this little matter, and will take its proper precautions. To the Prussian explosion will be opposed the French explosion, and that will demonstrate again the value to be placed on agreements signed in time of peace. Prussia's conduct is indefensible. Up to this time the first principle of war consisted in reducing the enemy to an incapability of action. Projectiles wounded oftener than they killed, and the object was attained. But with the explosive bullets, no more wounded. Every man hit is killed. Prussia has committed the crime of high treason against humanity. She should be outlawed by all civilized nations.

IMPORTANCE OF INTRENCHMENTS.

Correspondence of the Siècle, Metz, July 20.

The correspondent of the *Siècle*, writing from Metz, says.

"With the new weapons, we are no longer in the period when JOMINI could say, 'The assailant has the advantage on his side.' The terrible destructive weapons of modern warfare have reversed this proposition. It is evident that in the contest between two armies the advantage will be with the one which, placed in a strong position, fights behind its intrenchments. The whole system of tactics, therefore, consists in annoying the enemy on his flanks, to render his position as uncomfortable as possible, and compel him to retreat or come out and fight. Since Sadowa, the idea has become prevalent that war is only a matter of a short campaign of two weeks, or a month at the furthest. One great struggle and the thing is done. But just because a single contest may end all, both parties will hesitate long before risking a battle."

IMPORTANCE OF THE ARTILLERY.

Correspondence of L'Independance Belge, Metz, July 19.

A correspondent, writing to the *Independance Belge* from Metz, considers that the chief cause which has retarded the advance of both armies is the lack of artillery horses, and adds:

"Everything tends to strengthen the belief that the artillery will bear the brunt of the battles; it will be the deciding weapon. The best military authorities in this superb French army are daily becoming more and more convinced that the infantry lines will not stand a rapid artillery fire for one minute; they will fall back or attack with the bayonet."

THE CHASSEPOT AND THE NEEDLE-GUN.

We find in the *Temps* an interesting comparison between the French and the Prussian weapons. The *Temps* considers:

1. Range and Efficacy of the Weapons.—The velocity of the ball of the Chassepot, in passing out of the mouth of the piece, is 420 metres; that of the needle-gun is only 257 metres. As a result of this enormous difference in the initial velocities of the two balls, it follows that at 500 metres the Prussian ball is nearly "spent," while at 1,000 metres the French ball kills almost certainly, disables at 1,500 metres, and may still do service at a distance of 1,800 or 2,000 metres.

2. Accuracy of Aim.—The accuracy of the French arm is greater at a distance of 1,000 metres than that of the Prussian at 500. The bridge of the first is graduated up to 1,200 metres, while that of the second only goes up to 550 (800 Prussian feet.)

3. Rapidity of Firing.—The French gun requires four movements for loading, the Prussian weapon five, so that the Chassepot can be fired from twelve to thirteen times a minute, and the needle-gun only eight or nine during the same time.

4. The fourth point claims that the Prussian weapon fouls easier than the Chassepot, and requires more frequent repairs.

5. Weight of the Arms and Accoutrements.—The French weapon weighs 4 kilog. without the bayonet and 4 kilog. 600 with the sabre-bayonet. The Prussian gun weighs 5 kilog. without the bayonet, and 5 kilog. 350 with it. The handling of the first is therefore the least fatiguing. The French cartridge weighs 32 grams, the Prussian 41 grams.

GENERAL WAR NOTES

The Bridge at Kehl—A Remonstrance to Queen Victoria—The English Attitude—A New Version of the Scene at Ems.

The bridge at Kehl, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, no longer offers the amusing spectacle it formerly presented. The sentinels who mounted guard at each end of it are no longer in their places. It was curious to watch them pacing up and down their own share of the bridge. A line traced across showed the precise spot which neither might pass; and so the two marched along—the one with the vivacity of the Frenchman, the other with the placidity and phlegm which belongs to the German. The sentinels often met in the middle of the bridge; the Frenchman looked at the Prussian and the Prussian looked at the Frenchman, and each, without saying a word, retraced his steps. Indeed, there is no example of these slaves to discipline having ever offered each other a pinch of snuff. One evening last year, says a French paper, the Prussian sentinel was suddenly heard calling, "To arms!" The frightened bystanders ran up and found that the French sentinel had accidentally placed his foot beyond the line of demarcation, and thus invaded Prussian territory!

"The *Times*," remarks the *Spectator* of July 23, "addresses a serious remonstrance to the Queen for going to Osborne at such a time, when Ministers are overworked, the weather frightful to travel in, and events of the last importance occurring every hour. Supposing circumstances to demand the dispatch of a fleet to Antwerp, the Premier must lose a day, travel 220 miles, and exhaust himself with fatigue in order to obtain the needful authorization. Even when Europe is not at war, the interruption of business is extremely grave. The remonstrance is perfectly just, but of what use is it? The experience of years has proved that Queen VICTORIA will perform any duty, undergo any sacrifice, bear any trouble for her people, except the duty, the sacrifice and the trouble involved in residing where all Ministers, all members and all other great officials are compelled to reside. There is no remedy, except to endure in patience a practice utterly inconsistent with the whole tenor of Her Majesty's career."

"We may say the London *Times* of July 22," "lay down a general principle—that, taking the war as a fact, and looking to the future rather than the past, it will be wise for Parliament at least to keep itself free from any appearance of taking a side. It may be impossible for individuals to refrain from sympathy with one combatant or the other. The British Parliament represents at least as many sympathies as it does races and creeds. One may desire the success of our gallant allies of the Crimea, and be glad to see the arrogance of Berlin humbled. Another may look upon Imperialism as the curse of Europe, and hope that its hour is come. But so far as men of position, who either are or may be Ministers, commit themselves to partizanship, so far will the influence of England be weakened when the time for its exercise comes. A nation which has offered mediation, and which, therefore, professes the character of a peacemaker, ought, from regard to its own pretensions, to maintain a demeanor of impartiality, and the statesmen on either side of the two Houses are the representatives of England in this important matter."

A Berlin dispatch of July 21 says: "The King of Prussia has sent the following telegram to the King of Bavaria: 'On receipt of the telegram from your Majesty I immediately assumed the command of the Bavarian Army, and I incorporated it with the Third Army Corps, placed under the command of the Crown Prince. By an unheard-of presumption we have been driven from the most profound peace into war. Your real German attitude has electrified your people, and all Germany is now united as it never was at any former time. May God bless our arms in the fortune of war! I tender you my most heartfelt thanks for your faithful adherence to our treaty upon which Germany rests.' The King of Bavaria replied: 'Your telegram has awakened in me a joyful echo. The Bavarian troops, side by side with their glorious brethren in arms, will enter enthusiastically into the struggle for German right and German honor. May the war tend to the welfare of Germany and the safety of Bavaria!'"

The *Morning Post* is "assured, on the authority of a letter from Ems, from a person on whose information it implicitly relies, that the scene between the King and M. BENEDETTI, which the public have generally believed in, on the faith of some newspaper correspondents, did not occur," and adds: "The French Ambassador never addressed the King, and His Majesty never requested his aide-de-camp to tell the French Ambassador that he would hold no further communication with him. The statement of King WILLIAM, published yesterday, refers to the one and only interview which ever took place on the promenade at Ems. It was on the 13th the King, in the Kursaal Gardens, spoke to M. BENEDETTI, and handed the Cologne *Gazette* to him with the news of the step taken by Prince ANTON. Subsequently, at a later date, the French Ambassador pressed for an audience, upon which the King sent Prince RADZIVILL to decline it. When M. BENEDETTI left, the King, accidentally meeting him on his road to the station, saluted him courteously, and the personal relations between the Monarch and the French representative were never otherwise than excellent. The story of the outrage offered to the King, and the snub to the Ambassador, may therefore be relegated to the list of the ingenious compiler of "the history of facts that never took place."

Many of the Paris papers having stated that Gen. CHANGARNIER had tendered his services during the pending war, and that a command was to be intrusted to him, that gallant General has sent the following letter to the principal journals: "Many papers have announced that Gen. CHANGARNIER had solicited the honor of serving in the war about to commence. They were rightly informed. I have besought and entreated Marshal LEBOEUF, the Minister of War, to give me a command. Although received by the Minister with demonstrations of the warmest sympathy, my request has definitively been rejected. It is to me a deep sorrow, which I must endure in my country home. But our valiant army has so many able and experienced chiefs, that the absence of an old patriot will not be felt by it. Our soldiers, our dear soldiers, will be everywhere victorious."

THE TURF.

The Long Branch Races—Second Day—Major Wins the Mansion House Stakes, Glenelg the Dash-Race, and Judge Curtis the Americus Club Purse.

At the Long Branch races, yesterday, the number of visitors was greatly increased. The grand stand, which accommodates 7,000 persons, was filled to the utmost capacity. The ladies' department was crowded with a bright galaxy of beauty and fashion, and the exciting contests of the day appeared to afford them the highest enjoyment. Two companies of the Twenty-second Regiment, in full uniform, were present on the invitation of Mr. JOHN CHAMBERLIN, attended by their regimental band, and the members of the Americus Club, attired in their elegant and [illegible] uniform, were also present, having come specially to witness the race for the purse of $2,500, their own gift to the Association. The result of yesterday's proceedings shows that the Long Branch race-meeting is an assured and brilliant success.

The race for the Mansion House Stakes, for three-year olds, was contested by four out of the 24 horses entered. These were, *Major*, who had run second to *Maggie B. B.* for the Sequel Stakes, at Saratoga; *Cavalier*, who was placed third in the same race; *Leland*, the dark colt of Dr. WELDON's, of whose merits rumor has spoken loudly for some time past; and *Susan Ann*. The result proved that public performance is almost always a better and more reliable guide than private reputation, for *Major*, after running up to the form he had publicly shown, won cleverly from *Cavalier*, while the untried *Leland*, although he ran a good horse for a mile and three-quarters, failed to stay home, and finished last. He was far from being up to the mark in point of condition, being evidently short of work for such a race.

The dash-race of a mile and a half, for all ages, carrying 100 pounds, showed what a wonderful fast horse *Glenelg* is, for he lost so much ground at the start, owing to his fractiousness, that every one thought he was out of the race, which seemed left to *R. B. Connolly, Boaster* and *Legatee*. The latter, on the last quarter, seemed to have the race in hand, for *Boaster* beat a retreat at the end of a mile, and the distance was a quarter mile too far for *Connolly*, who took his Saratoga mixture of a pint of whisky and water just before the race, but without the happy effects which followed its administration at that meeting. *Glenelg*, however, was admirably ridden, gradually gained on his horses, passed them one by one on the last quarter, and, coming like a thunderbolt on *Legatee*, raced with him a few strides, and, quitting him as if he was standing, won "hands down" in the easiest of canters, by two lengths.

The Americus Club Purse of $2,500, mile heats, three in five, produced the best race of the day. Six horses entered and ran for the rich prize, and the recently-named *Judge Curtis*, better known as *General Duke*, won in three straight heats, in the fastest consecutive time on record. His owner, Mr. JOHN O'DONNELL, won a large stake on the race, but the gratification he experienced at winning the munificent gift of the Americus Club was totally independent of its pecuniary value. *Judge Curtis* has proved himself the best mile-heat horse on the turf. This is the third race he has started for and won this season, and his victories have all been achieved so easily, and in such fast time, that it is impossible to judge how good the horse really is.

After the racing, Mr. JOHN CHAMBERLIN entertained the Americus Club and a number of invited guests, with a grand clam-bake and its accessories of champagne, &c., on a most liberal scale.

THE MANSION-HOUSE STAKES.

This was for three-year olds, had four runners out of twenty-four entries at $50 each, play or pay, with a $1,000 purse, given by Mr. SAMUEL LAIRD, the proprietor of the Mansion House. The distance was two miles, and the weight carried 110 pounds. The starters were *Major*, *Leland*, *Cavalier*, and *Susan Ann*, who sold at the following rates in the pools: *Major* $525, *Cavalier* $400, *Leland* $200, and *Susan Ann* $10. The latter made the running, with *Leland* in close attendance for over three-quarters of a mile, when *Leland* went in front, and led slightly as they went under the string, *Major* third, three lengths before *Cavalier*. *Susan Ann* regained her lead on the next quarter, and held it into the third quarter, where she retired, and *Major* challenged and raced with *Leland* to the turn into the homestretch, where the latter fell back beaten, and *Major*, retaining his lead home, won cleverly by two lengths, *Cavalier* second and *Susan Ann* third, having passed *Leland*. Time—3:42¼.

FIRST RACE.—Mansion House Stakes—For three-year olds. Subscription, $50, play or pay. Two miles, to carry 110 pounds. Purse $1,000, of which $200 to second horse, the contribution of SAMUEL LAIRD, Esq., proprietor of the Mansion House.

F. M. Hall's ch. c. Major, by Eugene, dam by Claude Melnotte	1
F. Morris' bl. c. Cavalier, by imp. Eclipse, Etiquette	2
H. P. McGrath's b. f. Susan Ann, by Lexington, Roxana	3
J. W. Weldon's ch. c. Leland, by Lightning, dam by imp. Yorkshire	4

Time—3:42¼.

THE SECOND RACE.

This was for a purse of $700, for all ages, to carry 100 pounds, one mile and a half. The entries were *Glenelg, R. B. Connolly, Legatee, Erin* and *Boaster*, who sold in pools, as follows: *Glenelg*, $2,500, *Connolly*, $800, *Boaster*, $400, *Legatee*, $250, and *Erin*, $25. *Glenelg* got off badly, losing several lengths, *Connolly* making the running with *Boaster* close at his quarters for three-quarter of a mile, when *Legatee* became second to *Connolly*, and *Glenelg* took third place. On the lower stretch *Legatee* assumed the lead, and was so far in front as he came up the homestretch that he appeared to have the race in hand, but *Glenelg* came with such a terrific rush half-way up that, collaring *Legatee*, he chopped him down in a few strides, and won, "hands down," by two lengths; *Legatee* second, six lengths before *Connolly*. Time—2:37¾.

SECOND RACE.—Purse $700, for all ages; to carry 100 pounds; one and a half miles.

Hon. August Belmont's b. c. Glenelg, by Citadel, dam Babta, 4 years, 100 pounds	1
Gov. O. Bowie's b. c. Legatee, by Lexington, dam Levity, 4 years, 100 pounds	2
John O'Donnell's br. h. R. B. Connolly, by Lexington, dam Lucy Fowler, 6 years, 100 pounds	3
J. Boughrum's ch. c. Boaster, by Eclipse, dam Vanity, 5 years, 100 pounds	4
H. P. McGrath's ch. g. Erin, by Endorser, dam Roxana, 4 years, 100 pounds	5

Time—2:37¾.

THE AMERICUS CLUB PURSE.

The third race was for a purse of $2,500, for all ages, mile heats, three in five, had six runners—*Judge Curtis, Biddy Malone, Pompey Payne, Viley, Cruiskeen* and *Haric*. *Judge Curtis* was the favorite at $100 to $80 against the field. He won the first heat in 1:44; taking the lead at the start, and without ever being headed, won by half a length from *Haric*. He then became a worse favorite than before the heat, but he won the second in much easier style by a length from *Pompey Payne* in 1:45. The odds were now $100 to $250 on his winning the race, which he did easily in the next heat in 1:47; *Biddy Malone* beating *Pompey Payne* a head for second place and money. The three heats of this race were the fastest ever run in America.

THIRD RACE.—Americus Club Purse, $2,500, for all ages, mile heats, three in five. The contribution of the Americus Club. First horse, $1,750; second horse, $500; third horse, $250.

John O'Donnell's ch. h. Judge Curtis, by Lexington dam Lilla, 5 years, 110 pounds	1	1	1
H. P. McGrath's br. m. Biddy Malone, by Star Davis, dam Olio, 5 years, 107 pounds	3	3	2
Wm. R. Babcock's Pompey Payne, by Vandal dam Magnetta, 4 years, 104 pounds	4	2	3
Bruner & Son's gr. h. Cruiskeen, by Hunter's Lexington, dam Chorister, 6 years, 115½ pounds	5	4	5
A. Keane Richard's b. c. Haric, by Australian dam Knight of St. George, 3 years, 90 pounds	2	5	4
H. C. Lloyd's b. h. Viley, by Uncle Vic, dam Silver Star, 5 years, 110 pounds	6	6	6

Time—1:44, 1:45, 1:47.

The body of an infant was, yesterday, found in the East River at the foot of Tenth street, floating in a cigar-box. The remains were removed to the Morgue to await an inquest.

WAR MAIL NEWS.

Letters from the Times' Special Correspondents at the Seat of War.

War Demonstrations in Paris and Military Movements.

The Operations on the Shores of the Northern Ocean and the Baltic.

Reports and Rumors from the Frontier.

Foundation for the Stories About an American Legion for France.

Movements and Schemes of the Politicians in Spain.

The Republicans Active and Hopeful of the Success of their Efforts.

By the European steam-ships which arrived at this port, yesterday, we are in receipt of our special war correspondence from various points of interest. The letters, it will be found, contain full details of the preliminary movements on both sides, and trustworthy statements regarding the forces engaged, with fresh, important, interesting facts and reports. The letters dated Paris are from the TIMES NEWS BUREAU, in that capital, to which our several correspondents with the armies, and near the points to which the attention of the world is just now directed, promptly report.

REPORTS FROM FRANCE.

War Demonstrations in Paris—Military Movements—Reported Commencement of Hostilities—The Great Military Commands—The Operations by Water—Rumors from the Frontier—Resignation of Baron Rothschild as Prussian Consul, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, July 18, 1870.

The public enthusiasm had arrived at such a pitch here that M. PISTRI, the Prefect of Police, issued a notice last night requesting the population of the capital to calm down its ardor, and to interrupt for a time the popular demonstrations that have been taking place nightly ever since the declaration of war with Prussia. Troops of all arms are constantly passing through Paris to the northern and eastern railways; the soldiers are accompanied by crowds of their friends and relatives, who aid them in carrying their guns or a part of their accoutrements. We assisted at the departure of two of the line regiments, the Seventh and the Twenty-ninth, and we can answer for the excellent spirit at present animating the troops to whom *La France* is looking for victory. According to the latest dispositions at head-quarters in Paris, the French Army is to be formed into five corps, which will be commanded as follows:

First Corps—Marshal CANROBERT.
Second Corps—Marshal PALIKAO.
Third Corps—Gen. FROSSART.
Fourth Corps—Marshal MCMAHON.
Fifth Corps—Gen. DE FAILLY.

The Imperial Guard and the Reserves are to be under the command of Marshal BAZAINE.

COMMENCEMENT OF HOSTILITIES.

The trains from Cologne reached Paris yesterday at 11 o'clock, one hour late. The travelers and the railway employes were immediately questioned by a crowd of people anxious for news. It would appear that a troop of Prussians had ventured to cross the Rhine at Forbach; they were immediately attacked by the first French soldiers who perceived them, and soon retreated. The French pursued the Prussians with the bayonet, and gave them hot chase to the other side of the Rhine. Not satisfied with having thus returned this hurried visit, the French, after taking the necessary military precautions, installed themselves for repose on the hostile side of the Rhine. Accordingly the Prussians have been the first to engage hostilities; the French are on Prussian ground; and the debut has not been favorable to KING WILLIAM's troops, who appear to have inherited their forefathers' dislike of the French bayonets.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

Yesterday, at 11½, a convoi of mitrailleuses passed up the Rue Lafayette, on its way to the Eastern Railway Station. They were regarded with astonishment by the people, whose curiosity was far from being satisfied, as they were covered with strong leather cases. The only portion left to view was a sort of apparatus resembling the handle of the unpopular street organ, placed in front of this new and terrible cannon. The Third Regiment of the Grena is a of the Guard and the First Brigade of light cavalry, (commanded by Gen. DE BERUIS,) composed of the Twelfth Regiment of Chasseurs and the Fifth Hussars, will leave Paris, to-night, for the seat of war.

THE SEAT OF WAR.

As though conscious of the perturbation her future conduct would occasion to European interests, and of the danger to which her new policy would expose France, Prussia has neglected no means for enabling her to repulse any attack that might be made upon her possessions on the shores of the Northern Ocean and on the Baltic.

Ever since 1866, the Prussian authorities have been fortifying the most important points of its maritime frontiers. At first no fixed plan was adopted, but last Spring a well-studied project was decided upon, and has been worked at ever since with feverish activity. The points upon which the Prussian Government has concentrated its greatest efforts are the ports of Heppens and La Jahde, at the mouth of the Wesser: it may be remembered that La Jahde was inaugurated last year under the name of Port William, in German, Willhemshafen. Stade, and its environs, above the mouth of the Elbe, were also the object of important works. After the port of La Jahde, none have received so much attention as those of Kiel and Frederickshort. Prussia attaches a two-fold importance to those positions; firstly, because Kiel is destined to become its great maritime arsenal in the Baltic, if it be not already so; and, secondly, because she intends to open up at this point the great canal that would enable her fleet to pass rapidly from the Baltic Sea into the Northern Ocean, and thus have less to fear from an attack by the Danes, reinforced by a foreign Power. It was under the influence of such an apprehension that Prussia has taken care to powerfully fortify the island of Alsen, and has also constructed on the opposite shore (which she has kept in violation of the Treaty of Prague) some very powerful defensive works. On the more eastern shores of the Baltic it was a part of Prussia's plan to improve and complete the fortifications of Shalsund, Swinemund and Stettin, which command the estuary of the Oder, and also those of Dantzig, Pillau and Koenigsberg around the Gulf of the Vistula. Most of these works are unfinished; some of them even are scarcely begun, and their comple

tion was certainly not expected before 1874. But although Prussia may be vulnerable on several points of her shores, she is nevertheless favored by nature as to her coast, the approach of which is difficult. The King has taken care, moreover, to unite them with the great centres of the interior by lines of railway that would permit the easy transport of troops, ammunition, and cannon to any point threatened or attacked by an enemy. Prussia relies especially upon her powerful cannon, of 9, 11, and even 14 inches in diameter, capable of penetrating sheets of iron of from 9 to 12 inches in thickness. Her iron-clad fleet is completely armed with these cannons, which, it is here said, will not terrify the intrepid French sailors. Although the Prussian Government has thus made an immense outlay in naval armaments, amounting to upward of $42,000,000, its ships are as far from being complete as its fortifications, and King WILLIAM has thus been surprised in the midst of his agreeable preparations. The iron-clad vessels of the Prussian fleet actually effective at the end of last year may be summed up as follows:

	Cannons.	Horse-power.
3 turreted frigates	55	2,900
1 turreted corvette	8	500
2 iron-clads	7	700
Total	70	4,100

It will thus be seen that the French have little to fear from the Prussian naval forces, which are scarcely sufficient to defend the Prussian ports from attac. It is generally thought that a few of the Imperial vessels will suffice for blockading the said ports, and that an expedition will be sent to disembark in Jutland and to march with the Danes to the conquest of North Schleswig, now under the yoke of the ambitious Prussian.

RUMORS FROM THE RHINE FRONTIER.

It was stated on Saturday that the French territory had been invaded at Sierck, a village within half an hour's railway from Metz. As there was but a small garrison at Thionville, of which place Sierck is a dependence, the inhabitants turned out for defense; but their courage was not put to the test, as the six Prussians who had ridden upon French ground declared themselves to be deserters, but they were nevertheless put into safe keeping, as nothing, say the French papers, resembles more a spy than a deserter. Of course, the strangest reports meet with ready circulation. A dispatch just received announces that an engagement between outposts took place this morning at Kehl, and another rumor will have it that the United States Government has announced its attention of taking a part in the war. It has just been officially stated at the Paris Bourse that Baron ROTHSCHILD has resigned his post of Prussian Consul at the French Capital. The Baron had endeavored to obtain an interview with the King of Prussia, with the avowed object of facilitating an arrangement of the matters in dispute between the French and Prussian Governments, but met with such a refusal as induced him at once to send in his resignation.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Figaro* had published a letter, copied from the German papers, and said to have been addressed by Count BRUKE, private Secretary to the King of Prussia, to M. THIERS, in reference to his anti-national speech in the French Chambers on the 15th inst. M. THIERS has just written to M. ODYSSE BARROT, and states that the letter as well as its contents are an odious falsehood, as he has had no communication whatever either with the King of Prussia or with any foreign Prince on the subject in question....The High Court of Blois was opened this morning at 11 o'clock. After the decree of convocation was read, M. ETIENNE ARAGO asked for an adjournment of the trials, but the Court, on deliberating, rejected M. ARAGO's demand. The list of jurors was being called over when the last dispatch left. However much attention these trials might have attracted under ordinary circumstances, their interest is altogether effaced by the all-absorbing topic of the war with Prussia. ....A Cabinet Council was held this morning at the Tuileries, under the presidence of the Emperor. Similar councils will be held every morning till the departure of His Majesty for the seat of war, the exact day for which has not yet been fixed....Some of the French papers have spoken of the formation of a Council of Regency. This report, says *La Patrie*, is without foundation....It is thought that the Emperor's proclamation to the French people will not be published before the day of His Majesty's departure to join the army....The official declaration of war left Paris last night for Berlin. It was taken by M. DE WIMPFEN, the Prussian Ambassador in Vienna, who happened to be momentarily at Paris.

War on Correspondents—News Obtained Under Difficulties—The American and Prussian Legations—An American Legion—The Hegira from Germany—The Transatlantic Steamers.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Wednesday, July 20, 1870.

I have been so occupied in getting off our correspondents to the army that I can only write very briefly by this mail. The French Government refuses facilities of any kind to the representatives of the foreign as well as their own Press, and all the applications made to the Ministry of War, through Mr. WASHBURNE, by American journalists, have remained without the courtesy of a reply, unless the notice published by the *Journal Officiel*, the day before yesterday, is to be regarded as one. The notice is to the effect that the Emperor has decided not to receive at the Imperial head-quarters, nor at the head-quarters of the army corps, any volunteer, or any foreign officer, in a word, any individual who is not connected with the army. This regulation is said to have been dictated by His Majesty in a fit of anger at the hostile tone adopted toward France by the English Press, but I can hardly believe that the Emperor would allow himself to be influenced by any consideration of this sort. The severe measures of repression hitherto adopted against the Press have been more generally the inspirations of his Ministers than his own, and it is easy to see from the *projet de loi* introduced in the Chambers inflicting penalties for the publication of war news, that in the present instance the decision was taken in council. As to its impolicy, there can hardly be two opinions outside the atmosphere of the Court. A month's campaign, with news freely circulating from the other side of the lines, will show that it would be better to give the newspapers full liberty to publish what they please. In nothing more than in military affairs does the *suppressio veri* lead to the *suggestio falsi*. The German journals will lie hugely about the events of the campaign, and the silence of the French organs will confirm, for a while, at least, the mendacious successes which they will be sure to circulate.

THE AMERICAN AND PRUSSIAN LEGATIONS.

You received of course, by telegraph, the announcement that with the joint concurrence of President GRANT and the Emperor, the Germans remaining in France have been transferred to the protection of the American Legation. On calling to see Mr. WASHBURN, today, I found him surrounded by a crowd of ragged Teutons, all confiding to him their grievances, and embarrassing him by the number and variety of their demands. The archives of the Prussian Legation have been conveyed to the Rue du Chillot, and I fear this fresh demand for space and heavy access of business will compel our Minister to look for roomier quarters.

AN AMERICAN LEGION FOR FRANCE.

While our diplomatic representative is affording aid and comfort to the Prussian Legation, a number of hot-headed American youths in Paris are trying to get up an American legion to aid France in the pending war. At least so says the *American Register*, and it ought to be well informed, for its office is a general lounge for our idle countrymen. The French papers have seized upon the statement in the *Register* as a proof of the sympathy which the United States feel for their old ally, and the article is making the rounds of all the Continental journals. I do not know whether the project is a serious one, but it is said that upward of forty names have already been appended to the paper recording the names of the volunteers. All the old heads of the colony, of course, ridicule the idea, and I need not say that there is but little probability of its being carried out.

THE HEGIRA FROM GERMANY.

The railways are crowded with tourists and invalids flying from the German watering-places to escape the threatened blockade of the coast and the frontier. Mr. WASHBURNE came back a couple of days ago, and had all sorts of adventures on the road. He will probably not leave Paris again during the Summer, except to make a few days' trip to Tours, where his family are staying.

THE TRANSATLANTIC STEAMERS.

The Hamburg and Bremen lines of steamers, plying between European ports and New-York, are endeavoring to obtain, through our Minister, from France and Prussia a protection, to enable them to prosecute their trips uninterrupted. The question is surrounded with a great deal of difficulty, and I fear will not result favorably to the interests of the Companies.

Reported Falling Back of the Prussians From their Advanced Positions—The Camp of Saint-Avold—Troubles of Newspaper Correspondents—Skirmishes on the Frontier, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CAMP OF SAINT-AVOLD, Wednesday, July 20, 1870.

On arriving here, yesterday, I found that a report had reached the camp that the Prussians had fallen back on Coblentz and Mayence. It is said that the entrance of the French into Saarbrück led to this movement, of the certainty of which I am in no way assured. The fact—if fact it is—would indicate that the Prussian Army is not in as forward a state of preparation as it has been represented to be.

The position occupied by the camp at St. Avold is excellent, inasmuch as it commands the valley of the Sarre, and is supported by Metz on the left. It is close to the frontier, the distance being only five kilometres or a little over three miles. There is a village, or rather town, near the camp, the inhabitants of which speak a sort of German *patois*.

There is a large force at present encamped here, and its numbers are being daily added to by arrivals of fresh troops from Chalons and other places. Gen. FROISSARD assumed the chief command the day before yesterday. The troops welcomed his arrival with great satisfaction, as he has not only the reputation of being an able soldier, but a kind and humane man.

It is not probable that there will be a great battle for ten days or a fortnight to come. There will be a good deal of skirmishing, perhaps a severe brush or two, between outposts, but no conflict of any importance. The Emperor is not expected down at Nancy before Monday or Tuesday next. His arrival will be the signal for the advance.

There is a small party of journalists here who have taken up their quarters in the town. They were taken for Prussians by the landlord of the inn where they are stopping, and had a visit from the authorities of the place to investigate their nationality. Of course they had no difficulty in establishing the purity of their French origin. I question if the respectable Magistrates who examined them, and who spoke in a lingo which was neither German nor French, could have got as easily out of a similar embarrassment.

It was reported, last night, that three Prussian spies were arrested on the Forbach road. One of them was disguised as a woman, and is said to have been killed. There is also a rumor of a skirmish having taken place in the direction of Saarbrück, between a patrol of Hulans and a reconnoitering party from one of the French advanced posts. One of the Hulans is reported to have been killed.

In another skirmish the Colonel of the Fifth Chasseurs had his arm slightly wounded by a ball.

Arrest of Newspaper Correspondents and English Officers—A London Times Man in Limbo—Discretion no Part of Cockney Valor—Plan of the Approaching Campaign, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

METZ, Thursday, July 21, 1870.

The war correspondents seem destined to have as hard a time of it as the professional fighting men. Not only are they exposed to all the mischances of the road and field, but they have to incur the risk of being taken in the act of contravening general orders and of being arrested and shot as spies. The instructions issued from the War Office for the exclusion of journalists and foreign officers from the lines, have received, as the French would say, "a commencement of execution." Last night the correspondent of the London *Times* and two English officers were arrested, the one as a Prussian spy and the others as infringing the general orders. The manner in which the mistake occurred is easily accounted for. These gentlemen, it appears, according to their own narrative, had passed the evening in a café "pumping" a soldier, whom large potations of beer and brandy had rendered somewhat communicative. While busily engaged trying to reconcile the incongruous facts which they gleaned in this way from their tipsy informant, and which might as well have been gathered from the rambling letters of the *Figaro* and *Gaulois*, marvels of newspaper enterprise in their way, they happened to be overheard by a patriotic tradesman, who, hearing them conversing in German (the soldier was Alsatian) immediately took them for *envoyés* of M. DE BISMARCK, and had them arrested on their way from the café to the Hotel de l'Europe. A night in the guard-house, in the company of two or three drunkards, followed as a matter of course, and this morning the trio was brought before a superior officer, who, after hearing their explanation, ordered the correspondent of the *Times* to be set at liberty and the English officers to be conducted to the railway station by the *gendarmes*.

When I left Paris a few days since, the greatest animosity was shown by the partisans of war toward the peace party, and the man who was sufficiently imprudent to cry "vive la paix" in a public street had a very hard time of it. People whose opinion differed from his would knock his hat over his eyes, call him a Prussian, shake great fat fists in his face, and push him about in every direction until a sergent-de-ville managed to rescue him from the mob. Here the outcry is against spies, and it is only with the greatest risk that newspaper men and artists can take notes. Every day people are arrested, and after being locked up for several hours are either sent across the frontier or conducted to the railway station by *gendarmes*, or in the event of their establishing their identity, set at liberty, after being duly warned to mind what they are about. Metz and its environs are now occupied by the Third Corps of the Army of the Rhine, consisting of over 80,000 men, under the command of Marshal BAZAINE. His corps, it is said, is to be raised to 130,000 men, in a few days, and it is then expected that orders will be received to march. In the meanwhile, it is extremely difficult to obtain information respecting the movements of the troops, from the simple fact that no one appears to know anything; but from a letter written by a person employed in the War Office, which was shown me last night by a young officer, it would seem that fighting is expected to commence about the 28th of this month. As to the plan of the campaign, absolutely nothing is known except by the heads of the army. However, I am assured, on very good authority, that Marshal BAZAINE's present plan is to march upon Coblentz, and in the event of success attending the French arms, to advance in the direction of Cassel. With this view, the Marshal's army, which as I said before, is 130,000 men strong, will be divided into three divisions. The fortresses of Treves and Saar-louis, are to be avoided. The left wing of the army is to be composed of the troops encamped at Thionville, the right wing of those encamped at Saint-Avold and the central division of those stationed at Metz. This plan may undergo considerable modification, but from the number of troops collected at Thionville, Metz and Saint-Avold, it is evident that something of the sort is contemplated. VIZ.

Movements About Strasbourg—Efforts to Drive Prussian Workmen from the Country.

From Our Own Correspondent.

STRASBOURG, Wednesday, July 20, 1870.

Marshal McMAHON has not arrived here as yet. He is not expected before Sunday. His chief of the staff, Gen. COLSON, reached here this morning. The Emperor is expected on Friday next—at least, orders have been issued to prepare the chateau (the Imperial head-quarters) for that day.

A good deal of excitement has been created by the efforts which are being made by the populace to compel the Prussian workmen of M. COULAUX to leave the country. These men are attached to France, and do not want to serve against her. It seems hard that they should be maltreated for not going to side with the enemy. A similar piece of injustice is being commited in the case of M. POURTALES. He has been appointed Commandant of the Garde Mobile, of Strasbourg, and his revocation is being demanded by the ultras, on the ground of his being a Prussian and a Protestant. The truth is, that M. POURTALES, though his family were expelled from France by the Edict of Nantes, is as good a Frenchman as any of those who are raising an outcry against him.

Concentrating Troops on the Rhine—Desertion of the German Watering-Places—Preparations for the Contest.

From Our Own Correspondent.

AIX-LA-CHAPELLE, Thursday, July 21, 1870.

I have just returned from a short trip up the Rhine. Upwards of forty thousand Prussians have passed through Cologne during the last three days. The troops are being pushed forward with all possible speed, and as far as the rolling stock of the railroad company permits. I apprehend the Prussians have somewhat the advantage over the French, inasmuch as the Government holds arbitrary powers in regard to the forwarding of troops, as well as military stores. Each freight car has a note attached to it indicating the number of men or horses to be forwarded, generally thirty-six men or eight horses. The railroad companies having to fit up cars for either purpose, bear the expenses consequent thereon. [The ordinary traffic, as may well be supposed, is deranged to a great extent.] The German Spas, Wisbaden, Homburg and Ems, are being deserted, the landlords and shopkeepers having adopted a suicidal policy, and subjected travelers to extortions which baffle all description. Neither English nor French bank-notes can save you from being shaved. Money-brokers will take circular notes only at ten and twelve per cent. discount compared with last year's rates. They claim justification from the fact of the Bank of Prussia having raised the discount from four to eight per cent. The immediate consequence has been a corresponding rise in the price of provisions. Butter is now selling at Cologne at two and a half and three francs a pound; the price of potatoes and other necessaries has trebled. In a very few days the authorities may be compelled to interfere, and things may assume a normal condition again. The number of troops pouring in from all sides has cut off railroad communication. All station masters, and railroad officials of all classes, have served in the army; in fact the place they occupy is only a reward for past military services. Even in ordinary times, they treat the public as recruits, while they, holding a superior position and wearing a uniform—albeit livery—to assume a right and power over the traveler, they are not there as servants ready to provide accommodations for the traveling public. This, then, being done at ordinary times, it is easier to imagine than to describe what the state of things is in the present exciting times. No one is safe, traveling is made irksome, and tourists and invalids have all packed up, either going to Switzerland, or moving toward Belgium. The neutrality of the latter country being guaranteed by the Continental Powers, and the belligerents having given the most positive assurances to that effect to the protecting Powers, there is for the moment no fear that Great Britain will be dragged into difficulties. It has all the appearance as if the war will be localized between France and Prussia. Each Power is concentrating its forces between Metz and Thionville, on one side, and Coblentz, Treves and Saar-louis on the other. The first battle will probably be fought in that neighborhood. I am pushing forward to Coblentz and Treves, where I hope to be in a day or two. The French, it is said, have not as yet appeared in sufficient force, the rolling stock being inadequate to the number of men. This circumstance has caused an impression on the mind of Prussian officers as if the French were illy prepared to meet them. The standard of superiority has consequently risen very considerably. Brains and intelligence are assumed to be on their side only, and they are eager for the first brush.

REPORTS FROM SPAIN.

Troubles of the Ministry—Activity of the Republicans—Strength of the Republic Scheme—The Regent—Present Situation—Highwaymen.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MADRID, Friday, July 15, 1870.

The positive refusal of the crown by Prince LEOPOLD HOHENZOLLERN, which was officially made known yesterday, has greatly annoyed the friends of the Ministers and the whole of the Cabinet. The fourth refusal has been a great blow to the latter. It occurred at a time when the journals devoted to the Government, and the telegrams of the Minister of the Interior were stirring up successfully the official zeal of the prefects and other employes. But you must not on this account suppose there will be any reconstruction of the Ministry. There is no idea of the kind, for the requirements of a constitutional Government are not understood here in the same manner as in other countries. Gen. PRIM is one of the last to admit that he and his colleagues ought to retire in consequence of this fourth refusal. The Cabinet, therefore, unanimously decided, at a council held yesterday evening, that the convocation of the Deputies should be countermanded, and a decree to that effect has appeared in the *Gazette* of today. Whether the national representation has been insulted by having been treated in so off-hand a manner, is a matter of indifference to the Ministry, the President of the Council and the President of the Cortes, the latter of whom follows so blindly the wishes of PRIM. It is expected that the Cortes will reassemble on the 1st of November next, when, it is hoped, this unfortunate business will be forgotten. The Regent is dissatisfied with the levity with which matters of the greatest moment are treated in Spain, but as he has neither the energy nor requisite power to oppose the deplorable diplomatic errors committed here, he is obliged to indorse, without criticising too closely, the acts of the Ministry. The Minister of Foreign Affairs believes he has obtained the highest point of diplomatic skill; he is, therefore, under the impression that he ought not to retire, notwithstanding the diplomatic check he has just received. M. RIVERO, the Minister of the Interior, considers he has done enough for his country in having compelled the Prefect, M. MORENO BOUTEZ, to resign, and by this means broken up the "La Porra" band of ruffians. Moreover, M. RIVERO does not see anything in the refusal of Prince LEOPOLD that should render it necessary for the Ministry to resign. M. BERANGUER, Minister of the Navy; M. FEGIROLA, Minister of Finance; M. MORET and M. ECHEGARY, have no opinion of their own. They follow blindly, like M. ZORRILLA, the orders of Gen. PRIM. You can easily imagine that this fresh defeat sustained by the Monarchists authorizes the Republicans to believe that their party will ultimately succeed in seizing the reins of power.

CHANCES IN FAVOR OF A REPUBLIC.

The battle of Alcolea, but more than anything, public contempt, has shut out the BOURBON family from the throne of Spain. The placing of the son of ISABELLA on the throne is not to be thought of without exposing the country to a civil war, in which the liberals would fight to their last man. The reactionary party has but one candidate, the Duke of MONTPENSIER, but as his election would be considered destructive to the conquests of the revolution, the people would not have him and would oppose him to the death. Every one knows that the Duke is the favorite of the liberal Unionists, and that he is opposed by all the upholders of the revolution of September. He might thus, as the *L'Egalité* observes, become the King of a party, but not of the country. The Duke of Victory, Gen. ESPARTERO, remains the only obstacle in face of the Republic. However honorable may be the character of this valiant defender of the public liberties, he cannot reconcile himself to the idea of accepting the crown of Spain. He no doubt feels that his great age and weakened faculties would not enable him to display that energy and foresight necessary for the difficult task of presiding over the destinies of a great nation seeking from liberty its regeneration. As it is probable that Gen. PRIM will now be prudent enough to discontinue looking for a candidate in foreign Courts, it is not improbable that about the 15th of November, the thirty-third article of the Constitution will be modified so as to substitute the Republic for the Monarchy, or to continue the present state of affairs.

THE REGENT.

The friends of the Regent pretend to say it will be impossible for him to maintain his present position after the month of November, unless he is invested with regal power, and the faculty of dissolving the Cortes. As the Cortes will not grant these powers so long as PRIM is Minister, (for then the liberal Unionists would virtually hold the reins of power,) they will continue the *statu quo*. M. FIGUEROLA will endeavor to make another loan, whatever may be the cost of it, in order to finish paying the Spanish bondholders, and they will go on living from hand to mouth, in this way, through the Winter. The Regent returns to La Granja. The French Ambassador has assured him that his Government will no longer offer any opposition to the choice of Spain, and everybody, in consequence, appears satisfied.

PERSONAL.

Instead of going to Vichy, Gen. PRIM will go to Alzola, to take the waters. His friends have advised him not to go to France, as he might be exposed to disagreeable manifestations.... The United States Minister is preparing to go to La Granja with some of the members of the Legation. The heat is excessive here, and the centigrade thermometer stands at 40° in the shade. You cannot go out without great danger between noon and 5 o'clock, as it would be the height of imprudence to expose oneself to the rays of the sun.

THE PRESENT SITUATION.

The political situation in Spain is this: While the revolutionists and the Liberal Party are endeavoring to secure the conquests of September, the Government is employed in frustrating the intrigues which threaten to draw them from power. The state of the public Treasury is such that it cannot meet its engagements which press heavily upon it. The authority of the Government is without prestige and the law without effect. In the Province of Valentia the other day a band of smugglers more than a hundred in number, made an attack upon the salt mines of Torre Vieja in order to carry off some bags of salt. Shots were exchanged and several were killed and wounded.

HIGHWAYMEN.

The Police, by order of the Minister of War, are making a raid upon the highwaymen who are infesting the mountains in the Provinces of La Mancha and Andalusia and the east of Spain. They have already shot twenty-six. This raid against these two-footed wolves, as they are called here, was very necessary for the safety of people living in these parts, for every day one heard of rich persons being seized in their own houses and taken off to the mountains and heavy sums being demanded by the highwaymen for their release. Information has been received of the existence in the Province of Malaga of a body of sixty men, mounted on horseback and armed with blunderbusses, (a gun with a large, short barrel, loaded with 150 grammes of powder and twelve balls.) The Police have received orders to pursue them and hunt them down.

A Scotch sailor, who became a little obstreperous in the street of Cadiz the other night was arrested by a watchman and struck on the head. A poor man interfered, but the Scotchman was taken to prison and is said to have split his head open against the bars of the window of the prison. But there are those who assert that his death was caused by the blow received from the lance of the watchman.

THE CARLISTS.

The refusal of Prince LEOPOLD has caused the Carlists to postpone their plans for the present.

CURRENT NOTES.

The citizens of Troy are taking active measures to procure a better and purer supply of water for that city.

The Connecticut Indians have located themselves this Summer in the neighborhood of the Pequot House, New-London.

A Cleveland, Ohio, firm have invested $100,000 in experimenting upon the usefulness of a patent coal-oil lamp.

One of the *Spy*-ing newspapers of Worcester, Mass., with the view of being beforehand with the census-takers, estimates the population of that city at 35,000.

The death of Mr. COLEMAN YELLOTT, a prominent member of the Baltimore Bar, has been announced. He was born in Maryland in 1821.

Manchester, N. H., is at present passing through a series of fights, drunks, assaults, shootings, drownings and assassinations, which the *Mirror* attributes to the dog-days.

The proprietor of a garden on Bliss-street, Springfield, Mass., is blessed with a crop of corn twelve feet in height. A chicken in a neighboring street has four legs.

The Illinois Female College, recently destroyed by fire, is being rebuilt. The trustees hope to have it ready for the reception of students by September.

A child at Lansingburg, N. Y., a short time since, became affected so much with the heat that it fell into a sort of trance state, and continued in that condition for several days.

The disciples of BRIGHAM YOUNG are making sure headway in Massachusetts. There are three churches in that State where the doctrines of Mormonism are expounded. The one at Boston has *sixteen* members in good standing.

A young man named THOMAS B. PRATT, made a determined effort to commit suicide on Saturday evening, at Syracuse, because he found some difficulty in procuring employment. He drank an ounce of laudanum at a drug-store, but had his life saved with a stomach-pump.

Miss CARRIE SWEET, of DeKalb County, Michigan, has commenced proceedings against an old bachelor, named DOWNEY, to recover a sum of $15,000 as a recompense for not having fulfilled an engagement to marry her. Under the circumstances Miss CARRIE is likely to prove a very *bitter* "sweet" to the old gentleman.

The residents of the suburbs of Augusta, Ga., were recently thrown into a state of great alarm by the sudden arrival among them of 150 starving laborers, and had it not been for the promptitude of the Mayor in relieving the hunger of the men, serious consequences would have followed.

An "aspiring" youth at Richmond, Va., was recently forced to the third story of a house by an indignant husband, and so hotly pressed that he was compelled to accept one of two alternatives, either jump through the window or face a six-shooter in the doorway. He went out by the window.

From manuscripts recently discovered, we find that ROBERT FULTON really had ideas of floating batteries propelled by steam. One document, dated at New-London, Jan. 3, 1814, shows that certain models of vessels to carry heavy guns supplied by them had been examined and approved by a special committee composed of United States naval officers.

An inveterate joker at Boston, not long since, had the *satisfaction* of seeing a colored man almost burst a blood vessel in an attempt to beat a white man who had just blown 3,500 cubic inches on a "lung tester" which had been improvised for the occasion, and consisted of a cigar box, paper dial, tin indicator, and India rubber tube.

Miss CAROLINE WOOD, of Douglas County, Iowa, has been proving to her male friends in that region that women can work farms, and make money without the aid of men. She has succeeded in bringing 160 acres of wild prairie land into a splendid state of cultivation. She has planted nearly 200 fruit and 4,000 maple trees with her own hands. Being still in a state of single *blessedness*, the prosperous condition of this young lady shows that there may be some isolated exceptions to the time-honored injunction "never to halloo before getting out of the woods."

A sharp Alderman, in this State, a few days since, desiring to have a pile of heavy stones removed, made pretense of having lost a valuable diamond ring that had been given to him by a lady. He offered a reward of $10 for the recovery of the jewel, and soon had the pleasure of seeing the job accomplished to his satisfaction. Failing to discover the ring, as a matter of course, the men could look for no remuneration.

JOHN F. BROWN, a resident of the "Divorce State," has commenced an action against a man named JACOB E. BUMGARDNER to recover $5,000 damages for injury done in having deprived the said BROWN of the affection of his wife. It is not long since a similar suit against a Mr. ALFRED GAY for $7,000 was dismissed. Mr. BROWN is somewhat of an "eccentric," and takes this means of proving how far a woman may be trusted in Indiana.

SAMUEL T. POORMAN, a resident of Chicago, Ill., recently commenced an action for slander against a man named CHARLES A. ANDREW, laying his damages at $6,000. The testimony failed to prove more against the "Merry" ANDREW than that he had dared his adversary to a breach of the peace. All the circumstances of the case go to show that, if Mr. POORMAN persists in such litigations, he is likely to some day become as poverty-stricken as his name seems to indicate.

ENGLISH ERIE STOCKHOLDERS.

Mr. Burt's Report on His Return to England—What He Encountered Here and What He Accomplished—His Conclusions on the Conduct of Erie.

The following is a summary of Mr. BURT's report to the Erie Shareholders' Protection Committee, of London, on his return from this country:—

The Committee instructed me to go to New-York to represent them and their constituents, the English shareholders in the Erie Company, to ascertain the actual and legal position of the Company, and the rights of the shareholders with respect to the various stocks issued; to see to the transfer of the stock certificates as sent over, and if so advised, to take legal proceedings in the United States Federal Court against the Directors to compel an accounting for the enormous sums received by them on the issues of stock and convertible bonds, and to obtain improved and faithful management for the future. I reached New-York on the 19th February, and on the same day learned that the first batch of 16,000 shares sent over by the Committee for registration in the names of Messrs. HEATH and RAPHAEL, had, on the 6th February, been presented at the Erie Company's office for transfer, and that the transfer had been refused by order of the directors. The next day the transfer-office was closed without notice or explanation, but in reply to a letter inquiring the reason of the refusal to transfer the shares, Mr. JAY GOULD wrote, on the 7th February, that the transfer-office had been closed for the purpose of writing up arrears. On the 12th March I obtained a copy of a bill filed on the 28th February in the Supreme (State) Court by one JOHN NYCE against the Company and Messrs. HEATH and RAPHAEL, alleging that the plaintiff was a holder of preferred shares; that the act of 1869, obtained by the Directors from the New-York Legislature, and by which they had classified themselves, so that one-fifth only were to go out of office each year, was unconstitutional; that HEATH and RAPHAEL were unlawfully confederating with others in London to procure the stamping and registration of shares in their names to get themselves or their nominees elected upon the direction against the wishes of the bona fide stockholders, and by means of the Classification act, to keep themselves in power, and as great confusion would be created if the transfers to HEATH and RAPHAEL were permitted, they not being the real owners of the shares, the bill prayed an injunction against such transfers, and that, until judgment should be given in the suit, the Company should be restrained from opening the transfer-books for any transfers whatever. A vague affidavit of the plaintiff in support of the bill having been sworn, an *ex parte* application was made on 1st March to Judge BARNARD, who immediately granted the injunction as prayed, and it was served on the Erie Company. There can be no question that this suit is prosecuted in collusion with the Erie Directors, and with the view, not only to stop the transfers, but to prevent the shareholders from having their legal remedy against the Company for refusing to make the transfers. Notice was given of an application on the part of Messrs. HEATH and RAPHAEL to dissolve the injunction of 1st March, and affidavits filed in support, and the motion was appointed to come on before Judge BRADY, on the 18th April. On various pretences the plaintiff succeeded in delaying the hearing, and ultimately the case was postponed until the 2d May, on which day Judge CARDOZO would in due course be the Judge to try the case. Accordingly, Judge CARDOZO, on the 2d and 3d May, heard the motion, and the affidavits and arguments of counsel, and reserved his judgment, and has reserved it up to this day, although several times urged by our counsel to give his decision. A similar motion in the Court of Chancery in England would have been heard and decided in two hours. The shares presented for transfer to HEATH and RAPHAEL are not marked in any special manner, and do not differ from other shares of the Company.

NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE DIRECTORS.

A few days after landing, I was informed, through one of the Counsel of the Erie Company, with whom I had a slight acquaintance, that Mr. JAY GOULD would like to meet me, and intimations were made that I might obtain an arrangement by which the English shareholders should have the appointment of a certain number of the Directors, and an examination of the accounts, &c. I, at first, declined the meeting, until, as a pledge of bona fides, the transfer of shares to HEATH and RAPHAEL was registered. The proposed meeting was urged upon me, and I was assured that it would lead to the transfer being made. I therefore met Mr. GOULD, and discussed the state of the Company with him for some time, and, on his invitation, told him that if the shares were transferred forthwith, and the English shareholders were permitted to appoint such a proportion of the directors as would secure a substantial share of the management, and if I could examine the accounts, and should see that, as stated by Mr. GOULD, there had been no improper appropriations of the Company's funds by the present directors, I should recommend the Committee not to examine too closely the past transactions and expenditure, and avoid legal proceedings if possible. Mr. GOULD expressed a general acquiescence in these suggestions, told me the Company was financially in a satisfactory condition, and that they had securities in hand for $5,000,000, and left me, saying he would consult his colleagues, and appointed to meet me again the next day. Mr. GOULD, however, did not attend the appointment, but sent one of the Company's counsel in his place with a frivolous excuse for not continuing the discussion. Several meetings took place between this gentleman and myself, and terms were named between us which it was stated would be acceptable to the Directors. I reported the negotiation to the Committee in London; they agreed to the terms, subject to a stipulation, that two of the new Directors should be appointed on the Executive Committee, and this was communicated to Mr. GOULD. I was unable, however, to bring the matter to any definitive conclusion, or get any distinct proposal or agreement by anyone on behalf of the Directors, and, as I had from the first expected, the negotiation came to nothing. I am satisfied that it was originated by Mr. GOULD only with a view to delay my action in other directions, and to entangle me in admissions to be subsequently used against me. Mr. GOULD and I had agreed that our first discussion should be communicated only to his colleagues and the London Committee and their advisers, but at the hearing before the Senate Committee at Albany, Mr. GOULD broke this engagement, and moreover grossly misrepresented what had taken place. I applied for an inspection of the Company's share register, but was refused, and it was only after many applications that I obtained a copy of the by-laws of the Company.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE FEDERAL COURT.

Finding that there was no prospect of any satisfactory arrangement with the directors, I took the first opportunity of advising with Messrs. EVARTS, SOUTHMAYD and CHOATE, and other lawyers of eminence, as to proceeding against GOULD, FISK and LANE in the Federal Court. After considerable difficulty and labor the necessary materials were obtained, and the complaint prepared and carefully settled. It was filed on the 8th of April, and immediately served upon the Company and GOULD and FISK, Mr. LANE being then in Europe. (He has since returned to New-York, and has, I believe, now been served.) The chief objects of the bill, copies of which have been circulated in England, are to obtain an accounting, by Messrs. GOULD, FISK and LANE, for the vast issues of bonds and stock since they became managers, and a judicial inquiry into the various breaches of trust committed by them with respect to those issues, the purchase of the Opera-house, the payments to Mr. VANDERBILT of $1,000,000, and large bonuses to other persons to stifle legal proceedings, &c., &c.; and to compel the refunding to the Company of all moneys improperly appropriated, misused, wasted and lost by the directors, and to procure their removal from office. The defendants' answer to the bill was due early in June, but the defendants' counsel obtained an order from Judge NELSON, giving them further time until the 5th of September next, when the Courts will resume their sittings. I was advised by the able lawyers who have charge of these proceedings for the Committee, that there is every reason to believe that if, vigorously prosecuted, success will be ultimately obtained in the main objects of the bill, but that there may be considerable delay in bringing the case to a conclusion. The complexity and number of the charges to be investigated, and the unscrupulous and determined efforts of the defendants to prevent any hostile inquiry into their conduct, will probably occasion more than the usual difficulties in the progress of such a suit.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE LEGISLATURE.

At the time of my arrival in New-York there was a serious split in the Democratic Party in the State; Mr. TWEED, a member of the Senate, and one of the Executive Committee of the Erie Railway, was the leader of the Old Democracy, and Senator GENET, of the Young Democracy. The latter, unasked, had brought into the Senate a bill to repeal the Erie Directors' Classification act, and it had been referred to the Railroad Committee, of which Mr. GENET was Chairman. Subsequently a similar bill was introduced into the Assembly by one of the members from New-York City. I was advised that there was a probability of the bill being passed, if the stockholders came forward to support it, and I had many meetings with various members of the Legislature on the subject. I attended before the Committees of both Chambers, and stated the case of the English shareholders against the Classification act. Mr. GOULD before the Senate Committee, and Mr. SHEARMAN, one of the Erie counsel, before the Assembly Committee, argued in support of the act; and in both Committees a Mr. CROUCH, a newspaper reporter, was put forward by the Erie directors as the representative of English shareholders, alleged to hold $2,000,000 of the stock, and to be opposed to the action of the English Protection Committee. He refused to give the names of any of the alleged shareholders; and I ascertained that he acted as the occasional secretary of Mr. FISK, and appears subsequently to have secured some permanent appointment under the directors. Mr. TWEED having defeated his political opponents, and established his party in power more strongly than before, the bill made no progress. I was told by one of the members of the Assembly Committee that a ring had been formed in the Committee to smother the bill, and that if I had let it be understood that I had brought $20,000 to smooth the way, I should have made more progress. Outside the Legislature it was stated on all sides that nothing could be done without money. It being charged against the Repeal bill that it was solely in the interest of the English stockholders, I prepared a petition from the preferred stockholders in New-York, (I could find but very few holders of the common stock,) in support of the bill, and obtained the signatures thereto of a large number of eminent merchants and others in the City. Every shareholder I met not connected with the directors, cordially concurred in the efforts being made to repeal the Classification act, and to get a change in the management. Several important bills affecting the Erie Company were brought into the Legislature, some of which have been referred to in the English newspapers. I did what I could to prevent the objectionable ones becoming law. The bill to regulate the granting of injunctions against corporations, and the appointment of receivers, was passed, and attempts were made to deprive the Committee of the services of some of their counsel by indirect legislative enactment. These, however, failed, because the New-York Bar Association refused to accept the charter in which the clauses were contained. A bill was introduced by Mr. WINANS, a paid agent of the Erie Company, to facilitate the reorganization of railroad companies whose roads and property should be sold by mortgagees or creditors. This bill was said to be intended to apply to the Erie Company, and its provisions were such as would have made it extremely easy for Messrs. GOULD, FISK and LANE to sell out the property and reorganize the Company without the consent of the stockholders, and in such a way as to cut them off altogether. It was a bill most unjust to the Companies, as it conferred on creditors, whether genuine or otherwise, important powers in excess of those given by their securities, and removed all safeguards against a collusive sale by creditors on securities of which the stockholders might be utterly ignorant. I applied to the Committee to be heard against this bill, and to the Governor also, in case the bill should come up for his signature. The Committee and the Governor gave me the promise that I should be heard, but whether from press of business or what other reasons I could not learn, the bill was dropped, possibly to be revived in the next session.

REGISTRATION OF SHARES.

When the New-York Stock Exchange required the Erie directors to place their register of shares in the hands of some independent parties, the Farmers' Trust and Loan Company of New-York were appointed registrars of the Company's shares, and no certificates can be sold or transferred in New-York unless marked by that Company, and signed by its President. The Farmers' Trust Company will not sign certificates submitted to them by shareholders without a previous examination thereof by the Erie Company's clerks; hence it is necessary to lodge them at the Erie office for this purpose. A large number of the certificates sent over by the Committee to be transferred to HEATH and RAPHAEL were not marked by the Farmers' Trust Company, and application was made to the Company to examine and verify the certificates in the usual way. The first parcel of about 10,000 shares was duly registered and returned, and the remaining uncertified shares (about 60,000) were left for examination, a receipt being given stating that they were left for registration and not for transfer. Information of the deposit of the share certificates must have been immediately furnished to NYCE, the nominal plaintiff in the suit in the State Court above referred to. A false affidavit was made that the shares had been left for transfer, and that this proceeding was a violation of Judge BARNARD's injunction of 1st March, whereupon NYCE obtained from Judge BARNARD an injunction order that HEATH & RAPHAEL should appear before him and show cause why they should not be punished for violation of the injunction, and that meantime the shares should not be interfered with. The necessary affidavits were made by myself and others, showing the real facts of the case, and the untruth of the allegations made by NYCE, and Judge BARNARD dissolved the injunction and released the shares. The share certificates are all filled up with the names of Messrs. HEATH & RAPHAEL as transferees, and cannot therefore be registered in other names without their concurrence.

CONCLUSIONS.

Finding that no judgment could be obtained from Judge CARDOZO as to the injunction against transferring the shares, and that no effective steps could be taken in the Federal Court until the defendants' answer had been filed in September next, I appointed one of the partners in the firm of EVARTS, SOUTHMAYD & CHOATE to carry on the proceedings, and, with the sanction of the Committee, returned to England. Before leaving New-York, I made arrangements with a committee of some of the leading American stockholders in the Company for protecting the interests of the stockholders generally at the next election in October, when three directors will retire from office. There is a great objection on the part of most Americans to have anything to do with this Company's affairs so long as the present Managers are in power. The terrorism exercised by them and their associates, and the prospect of litigation against every one who offers any opposition to their schemes, prevent many who would otherwise gladly assist the English stockholders from taking any part in the struggle. The cry raised in New-York by the Erie Directors is that the London Committee are merely agents of Mr. VANDERBILT, and that their object is to throw the Erie Road into VANDERBILT's hands, and give him a complete monopoly of traffic and raise the rates and charges on both lines to the prejudice of the public. I need scarcely say that I had no communication with Mr. VANDERBILT, or any one representing him. I traveled over the Erie line from Jersey City to Buffalo—the road appeared to me to be in good condition, and the stations and cars were equal to the average of other American railways.

The public feeling as represented by the leading journals and by a great number of merchants, bankers and business men of the State, with whom I came in contact, is entirely against the Directors. I was cordially received by members of both political parties, and an earnest desire was expressed by all that the efforts of the Committee might succeed. I am fully satisfied that a patient and earnest prosecution of the proceedings in the Federal Court, and the continued and united action of the English stockholders at each election, are the only means by which the present managers can be ousted from the positions they have so unrighteously obtained, and through which they can be compelled to account for their mal-administration of the Company's affairs. As a great number of the shares belonging to the English stockholders are registered in the names of the directors' brokers and nominees, and the schemes of the directors to keep the transfer-books closed, appear to be likely to succeed, it will be necessary to get all the proxies which can be obtained in order to secure a majority at the election, which takes place in October next.

CHARLES BURT.

PARLIAMENT-STREET, 11th July, 1870.

P. S.—Since the above report was written, I have received from New-York a copy of a new bill, filed, soon after I left, in the State Court, by the Erie Company, FISK and another director, against all the plaintiffs in the English shareholders' suit in the Federal Court. This bill contains a long string of misrepresentations of the action of the London Committee and myself, and alleges that the opposition to the Directors is made solely in the interest of the Vanderbilt lines. It repeats the false statements as to the alleged application to transfer the 60,000 shares, asks that an injunction should be awarded against the transfer or removal of those shares, and claims $5,000,000 damages. The bill is supported by an affidavit of FISK, which contains scarcely a word of truth. Judge BARNARD, however, appears to have considered it sufficient, although he had but a short time before dissolved NYCE's injunction, based on similar charges, and immediately granted the *ex parte* injunction sought by the bill. He also appointed a Mr. JAMES H. COLEMAN receiver, to take charge of the stock and all subscriptions paid to the London Committee on account of it, with full power to represent the stock as trustee. There have been many irregular and improper legal proceedings taken by the Erie Directors, but this last action appears to me to be the worst of all, and to be an outrage on private rights, perpetrated in the name of law, such as has no parallel in modern times in any civilized country in the world. The necessary measures are being taken to protect the rights of the shareholders, and there can be no doubt whatever that the order made will be reversed by the Appellate Judges of the State Court, or by the Judge of the Federal Court, in case the action can be transferred to that tribunal.

16th July, 1870.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

Fires and Affrays—Effects of the Heat—Petty Cases in the Police Courts.

RICHARD HOLHM, of No. 352 West Thirty-sixth-street, at an early hour, yesterday morning, was found by Officer MICHAELS, of the Nineteenth Precinct, in Fifty-second-street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues, in a disabled condition. He stated that he had been assailed by some unknown persons, who after beating him savagely, had robbed him of his coat, watch, and a small amount of money. He could give no description of any of them and consequently none of them could be pursued and arrested.

JAMES CONLEY, a negro, living at No. 163 Varick-street, yesterday morning went to the Fourth Precinct Station-house, claiming assistance on account of a severe stab wound in the thigh, which he said he had received during a general fight the previous evening, at a picnic in Myrtle-avenue Park, Brooklyn. He was sent to Park Hospital.

The Hoboken ferry-boat *James Watt*, which was burned Monday night, drifted while in flames against the schooner *Clara Augustus M. Cox*, which was anchored off the foot of Twenty-third-street, and set fire to the vessel, which was damaged to the amount of $5,000 before the flames were extinguished. She was insured in the Atlantic Fire and Marine.

SAMUEL MOFFAT, thirteen years of age, of No. 325 West Twenty-fifth-street, was run over yesterday in Broadway, near Wall-street, and had his left foot badly crushed. He was taken to Park Hospital.

A letter was received by Superintendent JOURDAN, yesterday, from the Consul of the Netherlands in this City, stating that Dr. NINABER, who lately arrived in the steamer *Weser*, from Holland, has been missing since the 17th ult., on which day he left his hotel in Hoboken to come to New-York, and has not since been heard of. Orders have been issued for the Police to make a thorough search for the missing gentleman.

HENRY McGINNESS, of Blissville, Long Island, was prostrated by the heat, yesterday, in Second-avenue, near Thirty-fourth-street, and taken to Bellevue Hospital.

PHILIP WATERS, of No. 147 Stanton-street, was prostrated by the heat in the Bowery, near Bayard-street, and cared for by the Police.

MORRISON DUGAN, who lives in Third-avenue, near Twenty-first-street, was prostrated in Norfolk-street, but soon recovered and left for his home.

HENRY TEBBENS was brought up at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, before Judge COX, on a charge of embezzling $101 from Mr. JOHN LEE, clothier, No. 492 Hudson-street, where he was employed as clerk. Mr. LEE stated that on the 30th of July he commissioned the prisoner to carry $101 to the firm of MULLER & SONS, but he subsequently ascertained that he had converted it to his own use. TEBBENS was held to answer.

On Monday evening, ROBERT ANDERSON was passing through Washington-square, when he was assailed by MICHAEL EDWARDS and WILLIAM ANDREWS, who robbed him of a gold watch and chain, valued at $100. After accomplishing their purpose the prisoners fled, but were pursued and arrested, and on being arraigned at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, were committed for trial.

JERRY McBRIDE, a hackman, was held for trial at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, for stealing a gold watch worth $60 from the person of ALEXANDER WHITE, a boarder at the Everett House, whom he had been driving.

GEO. EIDEL was arraigned before Alderman WALSH, at the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, charged with a felonious assault on HENRY SCHNEIDER. From the evidence it appeared that on Monday the prisoner met SCHNEIDER at No. 116 Ludlow-street, and, without any provocation, stabbed him in the side with a knife. A medical certificate was produced to the effect that the wound was of a serious nature, and, pending the result, the prisoner was committed.

JARED MARTINEZ was committed for trial at the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, for stabbing MARTIN DRAKE in the side with a knife at No. 22 Bowery.

At the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, before Judge COX, JOHN H. STURK, a German, and proprietor of the saloon, No. 179 West Houston-street, was charged with a felonious assault on an Irishman named JOHN O'HARA. The assault arose out of a discussion on the Franco-German war, when the former drew a knife with which he stabbed O'HARA in the side, inflicting a painful wound. He was committed in default of $1,000 bail.

BASE-BALL.

Pastime, of Baltimore, vs. Union, of Morrisania—Victory of the Latter.

An exciting contest took place at Tremont, yesterday, between the above-mentioned clubs, the result of which was a well-earned victory for the Unions, as will be seen by the appended score. The Pastimes opened with the lead, but the close of the sixth innings left the Unions in the van by 8 to 4. The Pastimes then rallied for the lead and tied the score, and at the close of the seventh innings the totals stood 9 to 9. The eighth inning increased the score 10 to 10, and in the last innings the Unions scored 2 to 0 for the Pastimes, thus winning by the totals of 12 to 10. Some fine play was shown on both sides. The Pastimes felt disappointed over their defeat as, after their triumph at Troy, they felt confident of victory. Today they play the Mutuals, and the New-Yorkers will have all the work they require to beat them. We give the score:

UNION.	1B.	TB.	PO.	PASTIME.	1B.	TB.	PO.
Higham, 2d b.	3	6	5	Buck, 2d b.	1	1	2
Bearman, 1st b.	1	1	11	Chenowith, r. f.	0	0	2
Pabor, p.	2	2	0	Bailey, c. f.	2	2	1
Shelly, r. f.	2	3	0	Williams, c.	1	1	3
Birdsall, c.	0	0	4	Lucas, 1st b.	2	2	9
Holdsworth, 3 b	3	3	4	Southard, s. s.	2	2	1
Reynolds, c. f.	3	3	0	Popplein, 3d b.	0	0	6
Kenny, s. s.	1	1	1	McDonald, p.	1	1	1
Gedney, l. f.	2	2	2	Livingston, l. f.	2	3	1
Total	17	21	27	Total	11	12	27

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Union	1	0	0	3	4	1	0	1	2—12
Pastime	0	3	1	0	0	0	5	1	0—10

Umpire—Mr. C. S. GLOVER, of the Empire Club.
Time of Game—Two hours.

Mutual vs. Eckford—The Former Victorious.

The Mutual nine yesterday put in an appearance on their home grounds at Brooklyn for the first time since their game with the Forest City nine, July 5, their opponents on the occasion being the Eckford nine. The contest was the first of a new series of games, and not as interesting of course as were the first series which alone decided the question of supremacy between the two nines. The Mutuals were in good trim, except HATFIELD, who is lame. They took the lead at the start and won without difficulty, the Eckfords not playing up to the mark of some of their games this season. We give the score below:

MUTUAL.	1B.	TB.	PO.	ECKFORD.	1B.	TB.	PO.
Hatfield, s. s.	4	6	4	A. Allison, 1st b.	0	0	4
Eggler, c. f.	3	4	3	Malone, r. f.	2	2	3
Patterson, l. f.	3	3	1	Duffy, 3d b.	2	2	1
Nelson, 3d b.	1	1	1	W. Allison, 2d b.	1	1	5
E. Mills, 1st b.	4	7	10	McDermott, p.	1	1	1
Martin, r. f.	2	2	1	Josh. Snyder, c. f.	2	2	4
C. Mills, c.	3	5	4	Jas. Snyder, c.	0	0	7
Wolters, p.	1	1	0	Beach, s. s.	1	1	1
Swandell, 2d b.	1	1	3	Cougłan, l. f.	2	2	1
Total	22	30	27	Total	11	11	27

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Mutual	1	0	2	4	1	4	1	1	2—19
Eckford	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	4	2—9

Umpire—Mr. CHAPMAN, of the Atlantic Club.
Time of Game—Two hours.

The Haymakers and Pastimes at Troy—Movements of the Former Club.

The following is the score of the match between the Haymakers and Pastimes, played at Troy on Monday:

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Haymakers	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	2—6
Pastimes	2	0	0	3	8	12	2	0	2—23

The Haymakers, accompanied by their officers, left the Mansion House at 11 o'clock Monday night for Albany, where they took the 1:20 train for the West. They are to play five games on this trip, and, if possible, to get on a game with the Red Stockings, six. The first game of the tour was played, yesterday, at Buffalo, with the Niagaras of that city. It is worthy of note that they were beaten the very day last year they left on their Western tour, and if they give as good an account of themselves this year as they did then, the humiliating defeat of Monday will be effectually wiped out.

Union vs. Atlantic.

To-morrow these Clubs have a practice match on the Capitoline Grounds, the Union not yet being able to play BEARMAN in a regular contest.

Miscellaneous.

The Montauk Club of New-York, defeated the Independent Club of Troy, on the Haymakers' Ground, at Troy, yesterday. Score—Montauks, 40; Independents, 8.

Yesterday afternoon the second of a series of three games between the Long Island City Base-ball Club and the Oriental Club, both of Hunter's Point, the former winning by a score of 23 to 9, was played at Hunter's Point. The first game was won by the Orientals by a score of 13 to 12. The game was well contested.

The Union Stars and a picked nine played a ball game at Canal Ground, Hunter's Point, yesterday afternoon, the Stars winning by a score of 7 to 3.

Subscriptions for the Wounded French.

Subscriptions to the French Fund for the relief of the wounded continue to come in rapidly. H. BARBEY has given $100, and a similar amount to the German Fund; BELLIN & SANDERS give $100; M. M. STRANGE, $50; JOHN WALKER, $50; M. F. COTTENET, $500. A society for the relief of the wounded has also been organized at New Orleans, and $3,115 was subscribed at the first meeting. A similar society has been organized in San Francisco.

HOME FOR INEBRIATES.

Some Facts About the Institution—How the Inebriates are Treated—What Classes Drink the Most.

It is an undeniable fact that if the vice of intemperance could be eradicated from society, the stimulus to nearly all the crimes committed on society would go with it. Unfortunately, no such summary method for diminishing the criminal statistics is either probable or possible at present. But all organizations having in view the mitigation of the vice of intemperance or the reformation of its victims deserves the good will of every honest citizen. Such an institution is the "Inebriates' Home for Kings County," located at Fort Hamilton, of which Hon. J. S. T. STRANAHAN is President, and Rev. JOHN WILLET Superintendent. In his report to the corporation, Mr. WILLET says of the institution and its method of treating inebriates:

"Two years and three months ago the doors of our institution were opened for the reception of such unfortunate inebriates as were anxious to flee from the vice of intoxication and to lead a sober and new life. Ours was the first experiment of the kind ever entered upon either in this country or elsewhere, embracing as it did both males and females, and all classes of society, and extending its benevolent operations to our Courts and prisons. Heretofore the operations of the promoters of inebriate institutions were narrow and contracted, embracing only the male sex, and further, limited to cases where the conditions and surroundings were the most favorable to success.

We hold that there would be just as much consistency in placing like restrictions to the admission of patients to our lunatic asylums. If the theory is correct that inebriety is a disease, and also to a large extent constitutional and hereditary, as the advanced developments of medical science attest, it follows that all confirmed and habitual drunkards should be cared for by the State.

We are pleased to observe that other kindred institutions are following in our wake, and opening their doors to all classes. Their success, and ours, will alike depend upon the medical treatment, in connection with the moral, social and religious influences by which we surround our patients. A very high authority once remarked of schools, that "good schools mean good schoolmasters." Concerning some once benevolent and popular institutions, it may be truly said, there is nothing left of them but the name. With the necessary appliances of locks, bars and bolts at command, it is easy to retain an inebriate in a place of confinement for any given length of time, but restraints which in his judgment are vindictive, coupled with the intensity of his agony in consequence of being deprived of liquor, will only tend to repel him from co-operating in the work of reformation. He needs all the sympathy and kindness which the most benevolent heart can command. We would not tolerate a dog, much less an officer about the institution, who would snarl at a patient. The first aim must be to make him feel that we regard him as a man and a brother, and it is only because we find him wounded and sick and sore that we tender our services. Impressed with this conviction, we have gained his confidence and the rest is comparatively easy. Laboring under considerable disadvantage so far as accommodation is concerned, we could not have held our free patients together on any other system of treatment. Occasionally we meet with unprincipled men and women who go the rounds of all the institutions of the United States, believing that the world owes them a living. When they find that neither vice nor idleness are tolerated at the Home, they depart, and under the pretext of accumulated wrongs, endeavor to excite public sympathy."

Among other interesting statistics furnished in this report are those showing the occupations of the patients, and showing that among males the clerks and among females, domestics are the classes most given to drink. The occupations of the patients were as follows, viz.:

Males.—Advertising agent, 1; artists, 4; bakers, 2; book-keepers, 5; brokers, 5; blacksmiths, 3; boiler-maker, 1; builder, 1; clerks, 40; cabinet-maker, 1; carpenters, 7; druggists, 2; dyer, 1; draughtsman, 1; editors and reporters, 4; gardeners, 3; glass-blowers, 1; hatter, 1; hostler, 1; lawyers, 4; laborers, 8; liquor-dealers, 2; machinist, 1; musician, 1; mason, 1; marble-cutter, 1; merchants, 5; printers, 10; painters, 3; photographer, 1; plate printer, 1; porter, 1; shoemakers, 8; seamen, 5; saddler, 1; ship-chandler, 1; tool-makers, 3; tailors, 4; tanner, 1; upholsterer, 1; wool-spinner, 1; watchmaker, 1; no occupation, 3.

Females.—Book-sewer, 1; domestics, 36; dressmakers, 5; seamstresses, 9; gold burnishers, 2; laundresses, 2; tailoress, 1; weaver, 1; no occupation, 0.

The whole number of patients treated in the Home since the opening on Oct. 10, 1867, is 422. The report is an interesting one, and shows what an immense amount of good such an institution when well organized and liberally endowed, can do. It is hoped before long that larger buildings will be erected, and accommodations thus provided for all who may be sent to the "Home for Inebriates."

A Thankless Child—A Wealthy Youth Unwilling to Support his Aged Father.

Before his departure for Europe Judge BEDFORD made an order directing one JAMES CORVAN, a well-to-do young man, engaged in the plumbing business up town, to pay seven dollars per week toward the support of his aged father, PHILIP CORVAN, who is now in his sixty-fourth year, and is unable to engage in active mental or physical exertion. Yesterday an application was made by the counsel of the young man to have this order vacated.

Affidavits were read to show that the father was only fifty-six years old; that he was robust and capable of performing light labor; that such labor had been offered to him, and that being of dissolute manners he scouted the idea of working for a living. W. H. BOOKSTAVER, appearing for the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, to whom old Mr. CORVAN first applied for relief, in opposition to the application submitted affidavits to show that old Mr. CORVAN was feeble and unable to work, and also an affidavit of a Presbyterian minister to show his good character. Although the son is rich enough to afford himself a carriage and like luxuries, he has repeatedly endeavored to have the order of the Court vacated, and has in every way tried to evade the small contribution of $7 per week toward his father's support. Counsel further said that the son procured the money with which he established himself in business from his father by fraud and intrigue. Judge BEDFORD denied the son's application, and instructed the father's counsel to inform the Court of any refusal to comply promptly with the order of the Court, and he would commit the son for contempt of Court, and fine him $250.

Music in Washington-Square.

The Department of Public Parks announce that, if the weather be fine, there will be music by the Central Park Band in Washington-square, today, from 6 to 8 o'clock. The following is the programme:

PART I.

1. Grand March—"Wedding"............Mendelssohn
2. Overture—"La Maitresse"............Suppe
3. Air—"Sweet Spirit Hear my Prayer".....Wallace
4. Polka—"Leopoldstaedter"............Strauss

PART II.

5. Selection—"Grisalda"............Ricci
6. Waltz—"Telegramme"............Strauss
7. Selection—"La Diva"............Offenbach
8. Air—"Farewell"............Mendelssohn

PART III.

9. Overture—"Le Macon"............Auber
10. Waltz—"Artus Klaenge"............Gungl
11. Galop—"Spandel"............Parlow
12. March—"Twin Brother"............D. Wiegand

National Airs.

A Bogus Dictionary Buyer—New Way of Making Money.

JOHN VAN ASPEN was yesterday committed for trial by Justice SHANDLEY, at the Tombs, for an ingenious larceny by trick and device, whereby he has, during the past month, defrauded several down-town book-sellers out of property to the value of over $200. VAN ASPEN would go to the different stores and order at each a copy of WEBSTER'S Dictionary, requesting the proprietor to send a boy with him to the City Hall, Board of Public Works, Court-house, or some other public building, to get the money. When the boy would reach the premises, VAN ASPEN would take the book and tell the boy to wait till he came back, and then disappear by some other door or exit. Several complainants appeared at Court, and the prisoner was held for trial on one charge, of obtaining a Dictionary from WILLIAM L. ALLISTON, No. 136 Nassau-street, the other complainants to appear as witnesses.

Sailors' Homes in this City.

The *Sailors' Magazine & Seamen's Friend*, for August, contains a great deal of useful information for the men who go down to the sea in ships. Among other things noted is the prosperity of the "Homes," in Cherry and Thompson streets, in this City. The Sailor's Home, at No. 190 Cherry-street—of which Mr. FREDERICK ALEXANDER is Superintendent, is spoken of as very successful. The Home has been in operation twenty-eight years. The whole number of boarders has been 75,716. The number of boarders during the last year has been 1,675, an increase of 712 over the previous year. These have deposited $39,345 with the keeper for safe keeping, $5,990 of which has been placed in savings banks, and $15,172 sent to relatives at home. Of these boarders, 377 have shipped without advance wages, 45 were sent to the hospital, and 71 shipwrecked and destitute have been relieved. The Saturday evening prayer-meetings for sailors have been well attended, and much religious interest manifested. A number have gone to sea with a new hope in Christ. This one Home, during the twenty-eight years of its existence, has saved to seamen and their families over one million and a half of dollars—nearly double the amount received into the Society's treasury in the same time for the support of all its operations.

The Colored Sailor's Home, No. 153 Thompson-street, of which Mr. WM. P. POWELL is Superintendent, is likewise alluded to as a thrifty establishment. The whole number received into this Home since 1839, has been 16,307, including 509 during the last year. Of this last number, twenty-nine were shipwrecked and destitute, and relieved, at an expense of $342 95. Among the boarders of the last year have been four captains, eight second mates and six mates. The brig *Curlew*, partly owned by colored men, sailed from this port in March, on her second voyage for Africa; captain and crew all colored men, but free, and since, citizens. Ten thousand dollars have been saved to seamen by this Home during the last year. A larger and better Home is greatly needed.

THE QUARANTINE TROUBLES.

Another Order from the Treasury Department—The Views of the Collector Sustained.

Yesterday the following order was received by Collector MURPHY from Washington:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, SECRETARY'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Aug. 1, 1870.

SIR: It having been suggested that the opinion of this Department is desired upon the question whether or not the Collector of the Customs should assume control of the lighterage of merchandise on board vessels arriving at the port of New-York which are detained at Quarantine by the Health Officers of the State of New-York, I have to say that the Collector of Customs is, under the law, the only person who can take custody of merchandise arriving at the port for the purpose of unloading the same.

Whenever, therefore, the Health Officers shall grant the proper certificate freeing goods from further quarantine restrictions, it is the duty of the Collector, under the possession which he at all times has, to remove the goods in lighters subject to his control.

In this connection I beg leave to refer you to the second section of the act of Feb. 25, 1799, entitled "an act respecting quarantine and Health laws." I am, very respectfully,

WM. A. RICHARDSON,
Acting Secretary.

Mr. THOMAS MURPHY, Collector of Customs.

The section above referred to is as follows:

SECTION 2. That when by the Health laws of any State or by the regulations which shall be made pursuant thereto, any vessel arriving within a collection district of such State, shall be prohibited from coming to the port of entry or delivery by law established for such district, and it shall be required or permitted by such Health laws, that the cargo of such vessel shall or may be unladen at some other place within or near to such district, the Collector authorized therein, after due report to him of the whole of such cargo, may grant his especial warrant or permit for the unlading and discharge thereof, under the care of the surveyor, or of one or more inspectors, at some other place where such Health laws shall permit, and upon the conditions and restrictions which shall be directed by the Secretary of the Treasury, or which such collector may, for the time, reasonably judge expedient for the security of the public revenues; *Provided*, That in every such case, all the articles of the cargo so to be unladen, shall be deposited at the risk of the parties concerned therein, in such public or other warehouses or inclosures as the collector shall designate, there to remain under the joint custody of such collector and of the owner or owners, or master, or other person having charge of such vessel, until the same shall be entirely unladen or discharged; and until the goods, wares or merchandise which shall be so deposited, may be safely removed without contravening such Health laws; and when such removal may be allowed, the collector having charge of such goods, wares or merchandize, may grant permits to the respective owners, or consignees, their factors or agents, to receive all goods, wares or merchandise, which shall be entered, and whereof the duties accruing shall be paid or secured according to law, upon the payment by them of a reasonable rate of storage; which shall be fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury for all public warehouses and inclosures.

It will be seen that the views expressed in the above order of the Treasury Department, are precisely those entertained by Collector GRINNELL at the time this controversy first arose. The Collector, it will be remembered, claimed that he had a right, under the law, to take control of merchandise immediately upon its being released by the Health Officer and passed over the side of the vessel. He further claimed that merchants had a right to send their own lighters to discharge the vessel instead of employing the lighters of the Quarantine authorities.

The Health Officer, however, interposed so many objections to such a course on the part of the Collector and the importers that he and they were compelled to abandon their position, and then commenced the controversy with the Quarantine Commissioners. Failing to obtain redress from them, the merchants resorted to the plan of sending their vessels to Perth Amboy, and in this were succeeding brilliantly when an order was received, based upon the opinion of the Solicitor of the Treasury, to the effect that the practice of sending ships which were bound to this port to the port of Perth Amboy was contrary to law and must cease.

Upon the receipt of this order Assistant Collector CLINCH expressed the opinion that it was in contravention of the law of 1805, which permitted vessels to leave port within forty-eight hours after entering. This provision was pointed out to Secretary BOUTWELL on Monday, when he was at the Custom-house, and the Secretary immediately telegraphed to Washington respecting it. Though the order has not been rescinded yet, it is probable that it will be, and merchants commenced yesterday to act as if it had been rescinded by ordering the discharge of their vessels at Perth Amboy.

Latest Census Returns.

The following census returns were made at the United States Marshal's office, yesterday:

Enumerators.	Wards.	Dis.	Pop.
G. W. Creighton	VIII	9	1,983
G. W. Creighton	VIII	10	2,335
C. Dyniff	XIII	11	2,986
John White	IV	3	3,233
James Clark	XI	19	3,084
Wm. H. Proctor	XII	8	3,516
J. J. Duffy	IV	3	1,914

Arrival of Mormon Immigrants—Three Hundred Danes, Swedes and Norwegians Bound for Salt Lake.

Yesterday a party of about 300, who arrived by the steam-ship *Minnesota*, on Monday took their departure from Castle Garden for Salt Lake to join the Mormon community. They were principally from Denmark, Sweden and Norway, but there was, besides, a considerable sprinkling of English and Welsh. They were a healthy-looking body of people, and, saving the fact that they moved in one body and kept by themselves, there was nothing remarkable in their appearance. Their physiognomy did not indicate a very high order of intellect. There were no more females in the party than is usual on immigrant vessels, and it may be added that they were, for the most part, young and rather good looking. There were plenty of children. Under the direction of Superintendent CASSERLY, every measure was taken to insure the comfort and safety of the new comers.

Warning to Burglars—Twenty Years in State Prison to be their Portion.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Judge BEDFORD presiding, THOMAS HARRIS, a mulatto lad, was arraigned for grand larceny, and pleaded guilty.

Judge BEDFORD, in sentencing the prisoner, said: It appears HARRIS, that you were found concealed in the house No. 125 Fifth-avenue. The Grand Jury, I regret to say, made a mistake in not indicting you for burglary. Had you been indicted for that offence, and convicted, I should sentence you to twenty years in the State Prison. I wish the lawless portion of this community to understand that hereafter both my associate, the Recorder and myself, will hold that any man found concealed in a dwelling-house for burglarious purposes, is there to commit murder, and, on conviction, will be sentenced to twenty years in the State Prison. For the crime of grand larceny, to which you now plead guilty, I shall sentence you to the full extent of the law—five years in the State Prison at Sing Sing.

The Prussians and the War—Germans Going Home.

The office of the North German Consul is visited daily by large numbers of Prussians who have not yet served their time in the army, and are consequently liable for duty. The Consul is sending these men away as fast as he can, and two hundred will go this week. It is optional with them whether to go or stay, but if they do not go home they will forfeit whatever property they may have there, and doubtless will put their friends and relatives to some inconvenience.

LAW REPORTS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—AUG. 2.

Before Judge Barnard.

CHANGE OF PLACE OF TRIAL.

Ramsay vs. Erie Railway Company.—In this case Mr. Tracy, counsel for plaintiff, made a motion to open default and to vacate an order removing the cause from Delaware to this Court. The motion was denied with costs, Judge BARNARD at the same time remarking that he thought the proceedings before Judge Balcom were regular, and it seemed the intention of both plaintiff and defendants to have this matter disposed of as speedily as possible. He therefore thought the place of trial should be changed to the County of New-York, not only for the convenience of witnesses, but also in order that justice might be done in the premises toward all parties.

A JEWESS NOT TO BE COMMITTED TO A CATHOLIC INSTITUTION.

In rel Annie Goldburg.—The petitioner in this case, a girl of sixteen, was committed to the House of the Good Shepherd for six months, by order of Judge Dowling, on the 22d of July last. The alleged cause of commitment was the voluntary acknowledgment of the girl that she was a prostitute. Mr. A. H. Hummel, counsel for the petitioner, had her brought before Judge BARNARD on a writ of habeas corpus, and moved for her discharge on the ground that she, being a Jewess in religious faith, could not properly be committed to a Catholic institution. The father of the girl was produced, and proved the fact of his daughter being a Jewess, and on these grounds Judge BARNARD ordered her discharge.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—AUG. 2.

Before Judge Larremore.

PRACTICE—FRIVOLOUS ANSWER.

Absalom Northrop vs. Daniel H. Fitzhugh, Jr., et. al.—This is a motion for judgment on the ground that the answer is frivolous. The complaint, (duly verified,) alleges that the plaintiff purchased through defendants, who were copartners as stock brokers, fifty shares of stock for $3,162 75, and advanced on account of said purchase $1,000. That defendants advanced for plaintiff the balance of the price, to wit, $2,162 75, and retained possession of said stock as security for such advance. That on April 22, 1870, plaintiff tendered to defendants the amount so advanced by them with interest and broker's commissions, and demanded the delivery of said stocks. That defendants refused to deliver the same, and have converted the same to their own use, whereby plaintiff has sustained damages to amount of $1,000, for which he demands judgment.

The answer admits all the facts set forth in the complaint, either expressly or by not denying them, except the allegations as to tender made and amount of damage sustained. The denial of the same in the answer is as follows: "The said defendants also admit that the plaintiff or some person in his behalf made a tender of some kind, but they deny that they have any knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to whether said tender consisted of a sum of money equal to the amount advanced by these defendants on said plaintiff's account, with interest thereon and commission added thereto, as set forth in said complaint.

The said defendants deny that they have any knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to whether the said plaintiff has suffered damages in the sum of $1,000, as alleged in the complaint, or in any other sum whatever."

LARREMORE, J., in rendering judgment on the motion says: The contract between the parties as set forth in the complaint, is not denied by the answer. The plaintiff upon a proper tender to defendants of the amount advanced by them, with interest and commissions, was clearly entitled to a transfer of the stock in question. He swears positively that such tender was made. The defendants aver want of knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the making of said tender. Such a denial is evasive and not within the true intent of section 149 of the Code. The tender alleged to have been made, was within defendants' means of knowledge and required either a positive denial or statement of facts excusing the same. (Ketcham vs. Zerega, 1 E. I. Smith, 554; Chapman vs. Palmer, 12 Howard, 37; Sayre vs. Cushman, 7 Abbott, 371.) The denial of the amount of damages sustained by the plaintiff is also insufficient. The denial in this case should be of the liability. The amount of it must be proved by the plaintiff, either on a default or trial. (Connors vs. Mier, 2 E. D. Smith, 314; Hackett vs. Richards, 3 E. D. Smith 13.)

Motion granted, and judgment ordered for plaintiff, unless defendants, within five days after service of a copy of the order to be entered herein, serve an amended answer and pay $10 costs of this motion.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—AUGUST 2.

By Judge Barnard.

Charles Neibling vs. Jane Neibling; report of referee confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted to the plaintiff; the custody of the children is awarded to the plaintiff.

Elmore vs. The East New-York and Jamaica Railroad Company; motion granted and reference ordered.

Kellogg vs. Kellogg; motion granted.

Hutchinson vs. Fitch, and Leger vs. Cohen; orders granted.

Valentine vs. Valentine; Gaylord vs. Donnelly; motions granted and reference ordered.

Powers vs. Hargons; motion granted.

Byxbee vs. Pardee; motion granted and referee appointed; the fees of the former referee to be paid by the plaintiff.

Clark vs. Gardiner; motion granted.

The People, &c., vs. Chas. Smith; prisoner remanded.

The Pennsylvania Coal Company vs. The Accessory Transit Company; order granted discharging the receiver.

Fish vs. Sears; allowance of $1,000 granted.

Lewis vs. Freund; order settled.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—AUG. 2.

By Judge Jones.

DePol vs. Sohlka; the papers heretofore filed, Dec. 2, 1867, Jan. 6, 1868, and Jan. 10, 1868, are returned to be filed by the Court.

By Judge Freedman.

Whitmore vs. DeCamp; motion granted and order signed.

Cumming vs. Miller; motion denied, with $10 costs.

West vs. Pettinger; motion denied, costs to abide event.

Ireland vs. Nichols; plaintiff's objections overruled and report confirmed.

Cunningham vs. Stettheimer; motion granted, and case referred to A. J. Smith, Esq.

Sullivan vs. Miller; motion denied, with $10 costs.

Fowler vs. Bloomfield; order to show cause, and order of injunction must be handed up.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—AUG. 2.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Lush vs. Baker et al.; receiver appointed.

Foly vs. Ortlieb et al.; motion granted.

Kessler vs. Drewes et al.; motion granted; see memorandum.

McCabe vs. O'Connell; motion for receiver granted.

Worthington vs. Seymour; motion granted.

McDonough vs. Mulloy; motion denied with $10 costs, with leave to renew upon further affidavits upon payment of the costs of this motion.

By Judge Larremore.

Springer vs. Goldschmidt; motion denied with costs to abide the event.

Northrup vs. Fitzhugh; answer stricken out with leave to amend.

Whan vs. Thompson; order appointing receiver settled.

Same vs. Same; a receiver having been appointed in this action, the motion for an injunction on behalf of defendant is denied without costs; defendant has leave, when said receiver has duly qualified as such, to move for dissolution of this injunction granted herein on application of the plaintiff.

Reilly vs. Hanson; default opened.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barnard, J.

The call commences at No. 119. No set down causes. The entire calendar will be called through.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Joachimsen, J.

The calendar will be called on Thursday.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Bedford, J.

Nos.		Nos.	
1	The People vs. Paul Kelly; rape.	12	The People vs. Ann McCormick; grand larceny.
2	The People vs. James Hartt; robbery.	13	The People vs. Mary Ann Gregory; grand larceny.
3	The People vs. Patrick Kearney; robbery.	14	The People vs. John Burke; grand larceny.
4	The People vs. Perry Rowley; burglary.	15	The People vs. Joseph Gregory; grand larceny.
5	The People vs. Perry Rowley; felonious assault and battery.	16	The People vs. Joseph Rosenbaum; grand larceny.
6	The People vs. Charles Corr and John T. Irving; burglary.	17	The People vs. George Scott; larceny from the person.
7	The People vs. Frederick Segner; felonious assault and battery.	18	The People vs. William Harney; larceny from the person.
8	The People vs. Thomas O'Brien; felonious assault and battery.	19	The People vs. Louis Best; larceny from the person.
9	The People vs. John Dugan; felonious assault and battery.	20	The People vs. Edward Gallagher; larceny from the person.
10	The People vs. Kate Smith; grand larceny.	21	The People vs. James Campbell, Jno. Moore and Lewis White; grand larceny.
11	The People vs. Thomas Sharkey; grand larceny.		

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—AUG. 2.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C...113⅛	50 N.Y.Cen.&Hud.R. 91⅝
30,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62.110⅛	600 do.........b. c. 91¾
10,000 do........b3.110⅛	7 do.......... 92
10,000 do..........110⅛	10000 N.Y.C.&H.Ctfs., bet. call....... 86¾
10,000 U.S.5-20C.,'65,n.108⅝	
60,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.108⅝	50000 do.......... 87
10,000 U. S. 6s, Cur....111	200 Erie R.......... 21¼
500 U. S. 5-20 C., '68,	200 Reading R......... 95¼
Small.......c.109⅛	500 do.......b60 95½
1,000 do........c.109⅛	700 do......... 95⅛
10,000 U. S. 5s 10-40 C..106⅞	600 do.......b30 95⅛
5,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n.. 60⅛	1200 do......... 95
10,000 do.......... 60⅛	52 do.......... 95¼
50,000 do.........s60 60	200 do......b. c..s10 94⅞
4,000 Ga. State 7s...... 90	35 Panama R....b. c. 85
6,000 Mo. State 6s...... 90	50 L. S. & M. So. R.. 89⅝
2,000 Brook. 6s, W. L. 92	85 do.......... 89⅝
2,000 Ala. State 8s..... 99	20 do.......... 89¾
1,000 Mich. So. 2d M.. 95	200 do........b. c. 89⅛
13,000 U. Pac. R. 1st M. 81⅝	200 do.......... 89⅜
3,000 C.&R.I.&P.R.7s 96	100 Chic. & N. W. Pf. 83⅜
2,000 Mil. & St. P. 1st 91	100 C..C.,Cin.&Ind.R.. 78
3,000 M.&St.P.8s,1st..103	200 Chic. & R. I. R.....112⅛
1,000 L. Shore Div.Bs. 94	400 do..........112½
45 Cen. Nat. Bank...103	10 do..........113
700 Con. Coal of Md... 26⅛	5 Mil. & St. P. Pf... 76
100 Quick. Min. Co..... 5⅛	200 Tol., W. & W. R.. 48
100 W. Coal & Iron Co. 68	200 do.......... 47⅞
50 Del. & Hud. C. Co.119	200 do.......... 47¼
300 Pac. M. S. Co..b. c. 39⅝	100 Ohio & Miss. R.... 32⅝
100 Col., C. & I. C. R.. 17⅛	300 Morris & Es. R... 89

SECOND BOARD—12¼ AND 2¼ P. M.

$500 U. S. 5-20 C., 62...110⅛	200 Reading R........ 94⅞
19,000 U.S.5-20C.,'65.s3.109⅞	200 do........ 94¾
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65.108¾	45 L. S. & M. So. R.. 89⅛
20,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.108⅝	300 do....... 89
1,000 do.........c.108⅝	500 do.......b. c. 89⅛
12,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68.109	100 Ill. Cen. R.......131
10,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 R.104	100 Chic. & N. W. R.. 81¼
30,000 do.......x. i.103⅞	420 do....... 81
10,000 Va. St. 6s, x. c.. 60	200 Chic. & N. W. Pf.. 83⅜
10,000 do........ 59	200 do........ 83¼
20,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n.. 60⅛	100 N. J. Cen. R.......100⅛
20,000 Mo. St. 6s....... 90¼	85 do.........100⅛
3,000 Chic. & Alt. 1st.100	20 C., C.,Cin.&Ind.R. 78⅛
400 West. U. Tel...... 34⅛	200 Tol., W. & W. R.. 47¼
100 Mar. Min. Co..... 5¼	200 do....... 47⅛
29 Pac. M. S. Co.b. c. 38⅛	200 Mil. & St. P...b. c. 58⅛
500 Adams Ex....b. c. 67	400 do........ 58⅝
50 Am. M. U. Ex..... 42¾	100 P., Ft. & C. Guar. 93
75 N. Y. C. & Hud.R. 91⅛	100 do........ 92¾
100 do.......b. c. 91	45 do....... 93¼
100 do......... 91⅛	500 Ohio & Miss. R.... 32¼
2500 N.Y.C.&H.Ctfs. 87	100 Morris & Es. R.... 89¼
10000 do.......b. c. 86⅛	200 do....... 89⅛
20000 do........ 86¾	75 Chic. & Alton Pf..118
500 Erie R........b. c. 21	

TUESDAY, Aug. 2—P. M.

We are indebted to Mr. J. H. SAVILLE, Chief Clerk in the Treasury Department, for a complete Schedule of the Public Debt, as it stood on the books yesterday morning, Aug. 1. From this we compile the following list of the Funded Stocks, Coupon and Registered, bearing Principal and Interest in Gold, now outstanding:

FUNDED STOCKS (IN GOLD) OF UNITED STATES.

Date.	Coupon.	Registered.	Total.
5-20s, 1862....	$384,185,400	$114,485,350	$498,670,750
5-20s, 1864....	32,055,250	79,490,800	111,546,050
5-20s, 1865....	132,465,100	57,457,950	189,923,050
5-20s, 1865(n.)	208,627,850	73,883,350	282,511,200
5-20s, 1867....	269,190,850	81,273,500	350,464,350
5-20s, 1868....	30,679,850	9,085,500	39,765,350
Total 5-20s.	$1,057,204,300	$415,676,450	$1,472,880,750
Sixes, 1881...	99,749,050	183,929,050	283,678,100
Fives, 10-40s.	64,912,500	129,654,800	194,567,300
Fives, 1871...	948,000	6,074,000	7,022,000
Fives, 1874...	14,750,000	5,250,000	20,000,000
Total...	$1,237,563,850	$740,584,300	$1,978,148,150
Total March 4, 1869			2,107,846,150
Reduction of Funded Debt			$129,698,000
Yearly Gold Interest charge, March 4, 1869, amounted to			124,284,879
Present Yearly charge			116,452,999
Reduction in Interest charge			$7,831,880

CIRCULATION, CASH ON HAND, &C.

	March 4, 1869.	Aug. 1, 1870.
Greenbacks	$356,021,073	$356,106,026
Fractional currency	38,781,547	39,757,684
Gold notes	28,77?,500	38,780,480
Three per cents	57,140,000	45,420,000
Navy pension funds	14,000,000	14,000,000
Past due demands	6,422,464	3,591,117
Accrued interest	35,071,255	31,519,848
In gross	$533,211,899	$532,175,161
Less gold in the Treasury	98,741,261	102,930,206
Total	$434,470,638	$429,244,955
Less notes in the Treasury	16,853,529	38,068,623
Balance unfunded	$417,617,109	$391,176,332
Decrease in unfunded debt		$26,440,777

The Wall-street markets are duller than usual of late, and although the War Cables from the other side continue to excite a lively interest, they fail to stir up any real demand in either the Gold Room or the Public Funds, as they did a week or ten days ago. The Gold quotation advanced to 122 ₱ cent. in the forenoon, as against 121⅞ ₱ cent. last night, and the prevailing feeling in the Room was quoted bullish, while the proper spirit to a substantial or confident upward speculation was evidently wanting.

The London news was very unsettled through the forenoon. The English Funds were lower, and United States 5-20s also lower, said to be on the debate last night in the House of Commons, tending strongly to the contingency of War on the part of England.

The rates of Exchange are easier on London, 110¾ ₱ cent. net on Short Sight and 109½@¾ ₱ cent. on 60 days. The Bankers are readily accommodated with large Gold prices for shipment at the Treasury, but withal the engagements for Wednesday's steamers look, at present, only to about $2,000,000. The amount of 5-20s to be remitted for this week is believed to be moderate.

The Stock Exchange is depressed in spirit as well as to some extent in prices. The Public Funds are ¼ ₱ cent. weaker than yesterday, on moderate transactions, and most of the New-York and Western Roads are lower than the reduced quotations of last night. The Southern State Bonds are held with a fair measure of steadiness. The new Railway Bonds are generally dull, while the old Western Mortgages are not pressed on sale.

After 3 o'clock the Gold market was lower, falling below the last quotation of Monday, on account of the comparatively light shipments reported for Wednesday, and the absence of existing Cable news late in the day in regard to the War. The Treasury will sell $1,000,000 to-morrow at 12 o'clock noon, for account of the Sinking Fund.

The Public Funds and Railways closed as follows, as compared with Monday night:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, AUG. 2.

	Monday.	Tuesday.
United States 10-40s	107	106⅞
United States 5-20s of 1862	110¼	110¼
United States 5-20s of 1867	108⅞	108⅞
American Gold Coin	121⅝	121⅝
Bills on London, at sight	110⅝	110¾
New Bonds of Tennessee	60¼	60⅛
New-York Central and Hudson	91½	91¾
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates	87½	87¼
Reading Railroad	95¾	95⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	113	113¼
North-western Common	82	81½
North-western Preferred	83⅝	83⅜
Pacific Mail Company	39¾	39⅛
St. Paul Preferred	75½	75½
St. Paul Common	59	58¾
Lake Shore	89½	89½
Ohio and Mississippi	33¼	32⅝
New-Jersey Central	100½	100¼
Toledo and Wabash	48	48⅛

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ ct. reg., 1881......113	5-20 coup., 1867.........108¾
5-20 coup., 1862.........110⅛	5-20 coup., 1868.........109
5-20 coup., 1864.........109⅞	10-40 reg.........106¾
5-20 coup., 1865.........109⅞	10-40 coup.........106¾
5-20 coup., n. i., 1865...108⅛	6s Currency.........111

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, new bonds.. 60⅛	Ill. coup., '79.........100
Virginia 6s, new bds.. 60⅛	Ill. War Loan.........100
Georgia 7s, new bds.. 90	Indiana 5 ₱ cent.........100
North Car. 6s, old..... 47½	Michigan 6 ₱ c., '73... 97
North Car. F. Act, '66. 36	Michigan 6 ₱ c., '78... 97
North C. F. A. n. bds. 29	Michigan 6 ₱ c., '83... 97
North C. F. A. S. Tax. 23¾	Michigan 7 ₱ c., '78...100
South Car. new bds... 72	Michigan 7 ₱ c. W. I..100
Missouri 6s.......... 89⅛	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '72.109
Louisiana 6s.......... 68⅛	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '73.109
Connecticut 6s........100	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74.109
Rhode Island 6s.......100	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75.107
Alabama 8s.......... 99	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77.107
Ohio 6 ₱ cent., '81..... 99	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78.107
Ill. Canal bds., '70.....100	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '74.100
Ill. coup. 6s, '77.......100	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '75.100

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6's, R. E... 88	Galena & Chi 2d M.... 95
N. Y. Cen. 6's Sub.... 88	Chi., R. I. & Pac...... 96
Erie 7's 3d Ind. '83.... 87	M. & E. 1st Mort'ge..100
Hud R. 7's 2d S.F. '85.100	M. & E. 2d Mort'ge...x93½
Harlem 1st Mortgage.101	Clev. & Toledo S. F.. 98
Alb. & Sus. 1st bds...100	N. J. Cent. 1st M......100
Alb. & Sus. 3d bds.... 92½	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st.100
C., B. & Q. 8 p c 1st M.109	Clev. & Pitts. C. S. F. 88
Mich. S. 7 p. c. 2d M.. 95	Clev. & Pitts. C. 2d M. 98
M.S. & N.I.S. F. 7 ₱c. 99	Clev. & Pitts. C. 3d M. 90
Pac. R. 7's guar. by M. 93	Clev. & Pitts. C. 4th M. 76
Cent. Pacific Bonds... 86⅛	Chi. & Alton S. F..... 99
Union Pac. 1st Bonds. 81⅛	Chi. & Alton Income. 93⅛
Ill. Cent. 7 ₱ c. 1870...110	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.... 96
Alton & T. H. 1st M.. 95	Peninsula R. R. Bds.. 90
Alton & T. H. 2d Pref. 85	Mil. & St. P. 1st M.8's.102½
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund. 96	Mil. & St.P.1stM.7 3-10 87⅛
Chi. & N. W. 1st M...x92½	Mil. & St. P. 1st M... 91
Con. 7 ₱ c. conv'ls.... 89½	Mil. & St. P. 2d M.... 85
Han. & St. Jo. L. G...108	Col. Chi. & Ind. 1st M. 80
Del. L. & W. 1st M.... 99	B., H. & Erie Guar... 18
Gt. Western 2d M. '93. 80¾	

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York..........138	Manufs'. & Merch'ts'.100½
Manhattan..........150	Central National......103
Mechanics'..........135	Fourth National......106
Union..........124	Tenth National.......125½
America..........145	Oriental..........160
City..........205	Gold Exchange....... 61
Phenix..........108	Del. & Hudson Canal.118
Tradesmen's..........150	Pennsylvania Coal...220
Seventh Ward..........109	Canton Co., Baltimore 62
State of New-York.......110	Cons. Coal of Maryl'd 26
Commerce..........122	Western Union Tel... 34⅛
Ocean.......... 87	Quicksilver Mining... 5
American Exchange...112	Mariposa Mining..... 5
Chatham..........167	Mariposa Preferred... 10
Bank of the Republic...120	Adams Express....... 66¾
Bank of North America.107	Wells-Fargo Express. 13⅛
Hanover..........104	Wells-Fargo Ex. Scrip 2⅜
Irving..........117	American Express.... 42¾
Citizens'..........130	United States Ex.... 43
East River..........114	Merchants' Union Ex. 13
Market..........124	Pacific Mail.......... 39⅜
Nassau..........107	Atlantic Mail......... 22
Continental.......... 96	

PHILADELPHIA STOCK QUOTATIONS—AUG. 2.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	101¼	101½
City 6s, New	101	101⅛
Camden and Amboy	114¼	114⅜
Pennsylvania Central	57⅝	57¾
Reading	..	95
Lehigh Valley	57¾	58
Catawissa Preferred	36½	37
Philadelphia and Erie	26½	27
Lehigh Navigation	34	34¼
Lehigh Gold Loan	88¾	89

J. F. NORBURY, of the firm of Messrs. NORBURY & Co., Stock Brokers, has been admitted to the New-York Stock Exchange Board.

The Peter Cooper Fire Insurance Company have declared a Half-yearly Dividend of *Six ₱ cent.*, payable on demand.

The St. Nicholas Bank has declared a Half-yearly Dividend of *Five ₱ cent.*, payable, free of all taxes, Aug. 8.

The week's exports hence of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods have been to the currency value of $3,528,271.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* says of the Coal Trade:

The several interests that in connection make up the anthracite coal trade in the Schuylkill region, after continued differing in comparative idleness for some four months, to the great injury of the workmen, the operators, the carrying companies, and the great body of coal consumers, who are interested in having coal at the lowest paying prices possible, are about to resume active operations, without settling the important point in difference, and actually go to work on terms that might as well have been accepted three months ago. Practically, the men have conceded nothing, the operators gain literally nothing, and the carrying companies and the public are severe losers (just as they may at any time be again) as regards any security to grow out of resumption now. The trade in the Schuylkill region is pretty much at loose ends, and each interest seems to be preparing for active operations on such terms as it can make—the miners dealing more directly with the operators than heretofore. One thing is apparently settled, and that is, that work is to be resumed throughout the entire Schuylkill region as soon as the mines and the works can be put in a proper working condition. We shall look for a largely increased coal production from the Schuylkill region after the current week. The Reading Railroad brought down of all kinds for the week ending 28th ult., 52,593 tons, against 46,159 in previous week, and for the fiscal year, beginning Dec. 1, 1,708,729 tons, against 2,179,155 tons to corresponding time last year—a decrease of 470,426 tons. The total product of all the anthracite, semi-anthracite and bituminous coal regions for the week, as far as reported by the several carrying companies, is 357,624 tons, against 359,452 tons the previous week—a decrease of 61,818 tons—and for the fiscal year 9,007,984 tons, against 7,877,429 tons to the same date last year, being an increase of 1,230,555 tons. In the above aggregates of coal produced last week there is included 304,533 tons of anthracite, 12,854 tons of semi-anthracite, and 40,237 of bituminous. The market has been moderately active, with a slight advance in prices, and there has been an evident disposition manifested on the part of dealers to buy liberally to supply the coming Autumn demand. All are anxious to sell coal while the price is up, and this desire will be the means of reducing the prices quicker than anything else.

Lost or Stolen United States Stocks.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Aug. 1, 1870.

Registered bonds of the following acts, numbers and denominations, are caveated upon the books of this Department at this date, viz.:

ACT OF JAN. 28, 1847.

$200 each.—1,620, 1,710, 2,132, 2,270, 2,271.
$300 each.—1,697, 1,698, 1,699.
$500 each.—2,987, 3,065.
$1,000 each.—7,422, 7,598, 7,599, 8,430.
$5,000 each.—3,044.

ACT OF FEB. 8, 1861.

$1,000 each.—5,221, 5,712, 6,125.
$5,000 each.—2,280.

ACT OF JULY 17, 1861.

$100 each.—752, 888.
$500 each.—933, 1,867, 3,471, 4,303.
$1,000 each.—2,463, 6,861, 8,081, 8,713, 11,429, 18,114, 20,341, 23,282.
$5,000 each.—6,195, 8,438, 8,761.
$10,000 each.—11,138, 11,140, 11,452.

ACT OF FEB. 25, 1862.

$50 each.—742, 1,509.
$100 each.—1,299, 1,748, 1,749, 1,750, 1,869, 1,870, 1,871, 1,872, 1,873, 1,874, 3,441, 3,442, 3,443, 3,547, 3,549, 4,081, 4,627, 4,931, 5,021, 5,168, 5,169, 5,170, 5,200, 5,201, 5,202, 11,404, 11,405, 11,406, 14,113, 14,114.
$500 each.—1,273, 1,357, 1,358, 1,359, 1,360, 1,361, 3,460, 4,323, 5,290, 7,636, 8,051.
$1,000 each.—2,122, 2,633, 2,634, 3,241, 3,242, 3,243, 3,244, 3,245, 3,308, 3,309, 3,310, 9,023, 9,024, 9,025, 9,026, 9,027, 9,028, 12,110, 12,111, 20,471, 20,472, 20,473, 23,029, 23,030, 23,031, 23,429, 23,430, 23,431, 23,559, 23,560, 26,490, 26,491, 26,492, 26,493, 27,666, 28,023, 31,360, 32,263, 32,721, 34,138, 34,139, 34,140, 34,141.
$5,000 each.—1,635, 3,796, 7,553, 9,587, 10,169.
$10,000 each.—318, 12,813, 12,814, 12,815.

ACT OF MARCH 3, 1864, 10-40s.

$100 each.—1,582, 1,583, 1,584, 1,585, 3,189, 3,190.
$1,000 each.—230, 1,785, 4,899, 9,746, 9,747, 9,748, 9,749, 11,652, 13,247, 13,248.
$10,000 each.—11,658.

ACT OF JUNE 30, 1864.

$50 each.—327.
$100 each.—2,115, 2,118, 2,316, 2,317, 2,318.
$500 each.—1,414, 1,365.
$1,000 each.—4,143, 4,144, 7,398, 7,907.
$5,000 each.—2,275, 3,088, 3,089, 2,090.

ACT OF MARCH 3, 1863.

$10,000.—4,605, 4,606.

ACT OF MARCH 3, 1865. MAY AND NOVEMBER.

$100 each.—2,405, 2,406.
$500 each.—839, 871.
$1,000 each.—645, 646, 2,538, 2,539, 2,540, 2,541, 2,542, 2,543, 2,544, 2,545, 3,579, 3,580, 4,356, 4,357, 4,358, 4,359, 4,360, 4,361, 4,362, 4,363, 4,364, 4,365, 7,842, 7,843, 9,878, 9,879, 9,880.
$5,000 each.—1,676, 3,007, 3,008, 3,009, 3,010.
$10,000 each.—1,488, 4,405.

ACT OF MARCH 3, 1865—JULY, 1865, CONSOLS.

$100 each.—2,619, 3,785, 3,786, 3,787, 3,788, 8,903, 8,904, 9,197, 9,198, 9,581, 10,135.
$500 each.—62, 1,853, 1,854, 1,985, 2,047, 3,852, 3,853, 4,421, 5,906, 6,230, 6,231, 6,595.
$1,000 each.—489, 10,935, 13,126, 13,127, 14,066, 15,111, 16,331, 16,332, 16,959, 16,960, 17,003, 17,004, 17,005, 18,878, 18,879, 18,880, 19,025, 20,032, 20,033, 22,910, 22,911, 22,912, 22,913, 22,914, 22,924, 22,925, 22,926, 22,927, 22,928, 22,929, 22,930, 22,931.
$5,000 each.—2,667, 2,668, 3,907, 4,987, 5,645.
$10,000 each.—3,226, 3,227.

ACT OF MARCH 3, 1865—1867, CONSOLS.

$50 each.—353, 635.
$100 each.—856, 857, 1,120, 3,528, 4,906, 4,920, 4,936, 5,162, 5,163, 5,164, 5,165, 5,166, 5,255, 5,256, 5,257, 6,686, 6,687, 6,688, 6,689, 7,323, 7,324.
$500 each.—615, 1,115, 2,971, 2,972, 2,973, 3,168, 3,177, 3,180, 3,377, 3,436, 3,437, 3,515, 3,516, 4,453, 5,347.
$1,000 each.—3,357, 3,358, 7,148, 7,149, 8,425, 11,621, 11,627, 11,628, 11,634, 11,635, 11,637, 11,646, 11,647, 11,648, 11,649, 11,650, 11,651, 11,652, 11,653, 11,654, 12,208, 12,209, 12,211, 12,214, 12,215, 12,689, 12,690, 12,691, 12,695, 12,696, 12,697, 12,698, 14,316, 14,317, 14,318, 14,319, 14,320, 19,321, 14,322, 14,323, 14,324, 14,325, 15,046, 15,121, 15,122, 16,637, 18,219.
$5,000 each.—181, 182, 872, 874, 876, 3,620, 3,623, 3,625.
$10,000 each.—2,812.

ACT OF MARCH 3, 1865—1868, CONSOLS.

$500 each.—355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362.
$1,000 each.—1,061, 1,062, 1,063, 1,064, 1,502, 1,503, 1,504, 1,505, 1,615, 1,616.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD, 1868.

$1,000 each.—100, 101.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD, 1868.

$5,000 each.—310.

Any correspondence in relation to above Bonds should be addressed to the Loan Division of this office. GEO. S. BOUTWELL, Secretary.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ WE OFFER FOR SALE LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD BONDS, 30 years to run, seven per cent., interest semi-annually, at 90 and accrued interest.

NO BETTER SECURITY, or of more intrinsic merit, can be made.

For particulars apply to

J. B. ALEXANDER & CO.,
No. 19 Nassau-st.
JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
No. 59 Wall-st.

☞ GILMAN, SON & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 47 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
OFFER FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY AND TOWNSHIP,

200 7 per cent. bonds Wayne Co., Ill., $100, each at 80 and interest.
25 7 per cent. bonds Clay Co., Ill., $1,000, each at 83 and interest.
250 7 per cent. bonds Clay Co., Ill., $100, each at 80 and interest.
10 20 per cent. bonds Lamard Township, Wayne Co., $2,000, each at 95 and interest.
5 10 per cent. bonds Jasper Township, Wayne Co., $1,000, each at 95 and interest.
10 10 per cent. bonds Bedford Township, Wayne Co., $1,000, each at 95 and interest.
20 10 per cent. bonds Harter Township, Wayne Co., $1,000, each at 95 and interest.
5 10 per cent. bonds Big Mound Township, Wayne Co., $1,000, each at 95 and interest.

These bonds were issued under a special act of Legislature. Extract from letter by the State Auditor: "It is the duty of the Auditor of the State to levy, from time to time, sufficient taxes to meet all accruing interest and principal."

☞ EIGHT PER CENT. GOLD BONDS,
INDORSED BY
STATE OF ALABAMA.
PRICE, 95 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

First Mortgage Bonds issued by the Montgomery and Eufaula Railroad, on finished road. Issue restricted by law, and surrounded by guarantees that render the bonds a most desirable investment. The road is now about to open its valuable connection with Union Springs, and will be completed within a year to Eufaula. Its finances are in excellent condition, and it has during the last year been making satisfactory net earnings.

We recommend these bonds as a cheap and well-secured investment.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
No. 25 Nassau-st.

☞ BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY'S First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Fifty Year Sinking Fund Bonds—Principal and interest payable in gold, free of Government tax, coupon or registered, convertible at the option of the holder into stock of the Company at par, which privilege will at no distant day enable the holder of these bonds to realize upon them at a price considerably above par, besides paying about nine per cent. currency interest in the meanwhile. The established character of this road, running as it does through the heart of the most thickly-settled portion of the great State of Iowa, together with its present advanced condition and large earnings, warrant us in unhesitatingly recommending these bonds to investors as in every respect an undoubted security. A limited quantity are still offered at 90 and interest by
HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 2, 1870.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks.	65	Spirits Turp., bbls.	442
Cotton, bales	217	Resin, bbls.	3,048
Copper, bbls.	110	Tar, bbls.	25
Copper, cakes	164	Pork, bbls.	1,973
Eggs, bbls.	551	Cut-meats, pks.	74
Flour, bbls.	11,582	Butter, pks.	1,340
Corn-meal, bags	350	Cheese, pks.	8,769
Wheat, bushels	78,108	Lard, kegs	50
Corn, bushels	61,437	Tallow, pks.	25
Oats, bushels	18,235	Moss, bales	38
Malt, bushels	11,600	Starch, pks.	1,775
Beans, bushels	90	Tobacco, hhds.	111
Hops, bales	52	Tobacco, bxs. and cs.	60
Hemp, bales	5	Whisky, bbls.	340
Leather, sides	6,823	Wool, bales	880

The export clearances, since our last, reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steam-ship *Manhattan*, for Liverpool—200 bbls. Pork, 15,478 boxes Cheese, 22,373 bushels Wheat, 2 bbls. Sugar, 2,064 bales Cotton, 30 boxes Bacon.

By the ship *Sir R. Peel*, for London—250 bbls. Resin, 4,826 bbls. Flour, 48 hhds. Tallow, 131 casks Sperm Oil, 15,991 bushels Wheat, 6 cases Bill Files.

By the bark *Adger*, for Grimstad—2,750 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the brig *New-York*, for Trieste—1,717 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *Michele*, for Odessa—2,400 cases Refined Petroleum, 2,512 bbls. Resin.

ASHES—Have been in request and held firmly at $6 25@$6 75 for Pots; $9@$9 75 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs. Stock, 733 bbls.

BEES-WAX—Has been steady in price, but without animation.

CANDLES—Have been very sparingly purchased at unaltered figures.

COAL—Has been rather more freely inquired for at firm prices.

COCOA—Has been lightly dealt in, yet has not varied much in value.

COFFEE—Rio and Santos Coffee has been more eagerly sought after at about previous prices. Sales have been reported here, since our last, of 4,458 bags Rio, by the *South America*, 201 bags do., by the *Selma*, and 3,061 bags Santos, by the *Regulator*; also, at Baltimore, 1,585 bags Rio, by the brig *Melancthon*, on private terms. No receipts of Rio or Santos have been reported here within the week; the week's sales, as made up by Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SONS, have been 15,749 bags; the stock in first hands this morning was 82,631 bags here, and 122,404 bags at all the distributing ports. The dealings in other kinds have been limited within our previous range. The stock of other than Rio in first hands this morning was 37,176 bags and 34,885 mats. Cargo prices of Rio are now quoted thus: Ordinary cargoes, 9¼c.@9¾c.; Fair cargoes, 10c.@10¼c.; Good cargoes, 11c.@11½c.; Prime cargoes, 12c.@12½c., gold, ₱ lb., in bond, 45 and 60 days' credit. We quote: Java at 20c.@22c.; Maracaibo at 15½c.@19½c.; Laguayra at 16½c.@18¼c.; Rio, 9½c.@13c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@19c.; Jamaica, 15c.@17c.; Singapore, 18c.@19c.; Costa Rica, 15½c.@19¾c.; Manila, 16c.@17c.; Mexican, 15c.@18c.; Savanilla, 15¼c.@18c.; Ceara, 16c.@17c.; San Domingo, in bond, 8¼c.@9c., gold, ₱ lb.

Stock of Rio in First Hands.

	Bags.
Galveston	4,000
Mobile	1,000
Baltimore	34,773
New-York	82,631
Grand total	122,404

COTTON—There has been less inquiry noted to-day though prices have favored purchasers. Sales, 815 bales for early delivery, including 700 bales to spinners and 115 bales to speculators. Also 1,800 bales for forward delivery, including 600 bales, basis, Low Middling, August, at 17⅛@17¼; 1,000 bales, October, at 16¼@16½; 200 bales, November, at 16¼ per lb.

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	New-Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	15	15⅛	15⅛	15¾
Good Ordinary	17¾	17⅜	17¾	18
Low Middling	19	19¾	19¾	19¾
Middling	20	20¼	20½	20¾
Good Middling	21¾	22	22⅛	22½

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	6,077
Receipts last week	10,875
Receipts the preceding week	3,464
Receipts since Sept. 1	737,738
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1870	682,100
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1869	838,720
Export clearances since our last	2,064
Exports since Sept. 1	422,026
Exports for the year ending Jan. 1, 1870	1,588,887
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869	328,579
Estimated stock here	26,000

FEATHERS—There has been but little movement in this line, but prices have been supported.

FISH—A moderate call has been noted for the leading kinds within our former modified range of prices.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been quoted steady in price, on, however, a quite moderate trade.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in reduced supply and fairly active demand at a further advance of 10c.@20c. ₱ bbl. The inquiry has been mainly for Superfine and shipping extras, particularly State, partly for export and partly on speculative account. A few lines of Extra State have been purchased at $6 35@$6 85, mostly at $6 75, ₱ bbl., for prompt and forward delivery. Included in these were 8,000 bbls., for September delivery, at $6 60@$6 75, chiefly at $6 75, ₱ bbl. In Sour Flour, a moderate [illegible] has been noted within our range, shippers having [illegible] principal buyers, though some lots were taken on speculation. Trade and Family brands have been more sought after at rising prices, with a less satisfactory assortment available. The general market closed strong and buoyant for all desirable lots. Sales have been reported since our last of 22,500 bbls., all told, including poor to very choice Superfine State and Western, at from $5 60@$6 35, chiefly at $6@$6 15; inferior to very good Extra State at $6 35@$6 85; good to very choice do. at $6 85@$7 25; poor to good shipping Extra Western, $6 35@$6 75; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio, at $6 60@$6 95 ₱ bbl. We now quote:

No. 2 Flour, ₱ bbl.	$4 35@$5 65
Sour Flour	5 40@ 6 30
Superfine State and Western	5 60@ 6 35
Extra State	6 35@ 7 25
Extra City shipping grades	6 50@ 7 50
Extra Genesee	7 30@ 9 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	6 60@ 6 95
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 00@ 9 00
Extra Western, shipping brands	6 35@ 6 75
Extra Western, trade and family brands	6 75@ 9 00
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy, ₱ bbl.	6 65@10 00

Southern Flour has been in pretty fair demand, at firmer and buoyant prices; sales reported since our last of 1,070 bbls., in lots, at $6 40@$7 50 for poor to good Ordinary, and $7 50@$10 25 for good Ordinary to choice Extra ₱ bbl. Rye Flour has been in light supply and fair request, ranging from $5 50@$8 for inferior to choice ₱ bbl.; sales 325 bbls. Corn-meal has been decidedly more active at $5 25@$5 65 for Yellow and White Western; $5 35@$5 50 for Jersey; $6 for Southern and Caloric, and $6 25 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales 1,259 bbls. We quote:

Southern Flour, mixed, superfine and ordinary extras, ₱ bbl.	$5 75@$6 40
Southern Flour, ordinary to good extras, ₱ bbl.	6 40@ 7 50
Southern Flour, good to fancy extras, ₱ bbl.	7 50@10 25
Rye Flour, inferior to very choice, ₱ bbl.	5 50@ 8 00
Corn-meal, inferior to very choice, ₱ bbl.	5 25@ 6 25
Corn-meal, puncheons	27 75@28 00

FRUIT—The demand has been moderate for most kinds at buoyant rates. Sales, 2,000 boxes Layer Raisins at $4 30@$4 35 ₱ box, and 50 bbls. Currants at 12¼c. ₱ lb.

GRAIN—The Wheat market has been more active and decidedly stronger. There has been a much livelier inquiry for Red and Amber Winter Wheat, mainly on speculative account, though partly for milling purposes, and, to a limited extent, for shipment, at an advance of 3c.@5c. ₱ bushel, closing firmly with $1 60 bid for prime loads of Western, and at $1 62 for prime State, in store. Prime No. 1 Spring Wheat has not been available in any considerable quantities, and for a load of choice in store as much as $1 50 was said to have been refused. A few lots of soft to fair ordinary No. 1 Spring were disposed of at $1 41@$1 45 ₱ bushel. A fairly active movement, chiefly for export, though partly speculative, has been reported in No. 2 Spring, which has been less freely offered and has been quoted about 2c. ₱ bushel higher, with most of the dealings reported at from $1 39@$1 41 for fair to very good sailing-vessel Milwaukee, $1 35@$1 38 for fair to very good steamer do., and $1 25@$1 34 for soft to very good Chicago, ₱ bushel. The poorer grades of Spring have been inactive, but, under lighter offerings, have been quoted dearer. A boat-load of fair Amber (Winter) Canada Wheat has been sold in bond, for export, at $1 55 ₱ bushel. Winter and new Wheat has been quiet at our quotations. The general market closed buoyantly for the more desirable grades. Sales have been reported since our last of 231,000 bushels, part in store, including White Western, at $1 65@$1 75; very inferior to choice Red and Amber Western at $1 42½@$1 62, chiefly at $1 57@$1 60, afloat, for Amber, in store or afloat; No. 1 Spring at $1 41@$1 45; No. 2 Spring at $1 35@$1 41 for poor to good Milwaukee, and $1 25@$1 34 for Chicago; No. 3 Spring at $1 20@$1 25; Rejected and Mixed Spring at $1 10@$1 17; White Genesee at $1 85@$1 90; Amber State at $1 60@$1 62; new Amber Indiana at $1 55@$1 60; new White Ohio at $1 85@$1 87½; Amber Ohio, part at $1 57; new White Tennessee at $1 80@$1 85; very choice new Amber Tennessee, $1 75; Amber Canada, in bond, at $1 55, and White California at $1 80@$1 90 ₱ bushel. Corn has been more freely dealt in, opening at decidedly firmer prices, but closing heavily, under the later Liverpool advices reporting a sharp reaction in that market. Sales have been reported since our last of 87,000 bushels, at 94c.@$1 01 for poor choice new mixed Western, in boat-loads, chiefly at 95c.@$1 for boat-loads; $1 01½@$1 03 for car-loads choice do.; $1 05@$1 10 for Yellow Jersey, Pennsylvania, Western and Southern; $1 07@$1 10 for White do., and 90c.@93c. for Unsound, ₱ bushel. Rye continues in light stock and demand since our last, on a basis of $1 05@$1 20 for Western and State, ₱ bushel. Barley continues inactive at about former rates. Barley-malt has been in some request at from $1 05@$1 35 for Western State and Canada, ₱ bushel. Oats have been more sought after, mainly by speculative buyers, at advanced yet irregular prices. The speculative demand has been chiefly for prime loads of mixed Western, for which as much as 60c. a bushel was said to have been paid, though at the close the market showed less buoyancy. White Oats have been in moderate request at the improved figures, mostly for trade purposes; sales have been reported since our last, of 85,000 bushels at 55c.@58c. for inferior to very good mixed Western; 60c. for prime boat-loads; 63c.@67c., chiefly at 65c.@66c. for good to choice White State and Ohio, ₱ bushel. The export clearances include 22,373 bushels Wheat for Liverpool, and 4,326 bbls. Flour and 15,991 bushels Wheat for London.

HAY—Bale Hay continues in moderate demand at 85c.@95c. for shipping, at $1@$1 30 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw has been salable and steady at 60c.@$1 12½, as extremes for Short and Long, ₱ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Have been in light demand within our range. Sales, 1,331 Mexican, on private terms. We quote: *Dry Hides.*—Buenos Ayres, 21@23 lbs., 23½c.@24c.; Buenos Ayres, 25@27 lbs., 23¼c.@24c., gold, selected; Buenos Ayres, Seconds, 20@22 lbs., 20c.@20½c., gold, as they run; Montevideo, 20@23 lbs., 22½c.@23c., Corrientes, 21@23 lbs., 22c.; Rio Grande, 20@21 lbs., 22½c.; Orinoco, 20@23 lbs., 21½c.@22c.; California, 21@25 lbs., 21c., gold, selected; Central American, 18@22 lbs., 18c.@19c.; San Juan, 21@23 lbs., 17½c.@18c.; Matamoras, 23@25 lbs., 18c.@18½c.; Vera Cruz, 18@19 lbs., 18c.@19c.; Tampico, 20@22 lbs., 18½c.@19½c.; Porto Cabello, 20@23 lbs., 18½c.@19c.; Maracaibo, 20@23 lbs., 14c.@15c.; Bogota, 18@21 lbs., 19c.@20c.; Truxillo 17@19 lbs., 19c.; Rio Hache, 17@20 lbs., 14c.@15c.; Curacoa, 18@22 lbs., 12c.@13c.; Port au Platt, 16@18 lbs., 15c.@16c.; Bahia, 17@21 lbs., 17c.@18c., gold, as they run; Texas, 21@26 lbs., 18c.@19c.; Western, 18@24 lbs., 17½c.@18½c.; Southern, 13@16 lbs., 15c.@17c., currency, as they run; *Dry-Salted Hides.*—Maracaibo, 30@32 lbs., 12c.; Maranham, 26@30 lbs., 12c.@12½c.; Pernambuco, 28@29 lbs., 12c.; Matamoras, 28@32 lbs., 14c.; Savanilla, 25@28 lbs., 12c.@13c.; Bahia, 25@28 lbs., 11c.@12c.; Chili, 28@30 lbs., 14c.@14½c.; Sandwich Islands, 28@32 lbs., 11c.@12c., gold, as they run; Sothern and Western, 20@26 lbs., 12c.@13c., currency, as they run. *Wet-Salted Hides.*—Buenos Ayres, 45@50 lbs., 12c.; Rio Grande, 40@50 lbs., 12c.@12½c.; California, 45@50 lbs., 11c.; Para, 35@40 lbs., 10c.@10½c., gold, selected; New-Orleans, 70@80 lbs., 10c.@10½c.; Texas, 50@70 lbs., 11½c.@12c.; City Slaughter, Ox, 60@80 lbs., 11¾c.@12c.; City Slaughter, cow, 45@60 lbs., 11c.@11¼c., currency, selected; *Upper Leather Hides*—Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande Kips, 10@13 lbs., 24½c.@25½c., gold, selected; Minas, 15@16 lbs., 18½c.@19c., gold, as they run; Sierra Leone, 9@10 lbs., 35c.@37c.; Gambria and Bissau, 8@9 lbs., 25c.@28c., currency selected; Zanzibar, 10@12 lbs., 20c.@22c., currency as they run; *East India Hides*, Calcutta Slaughter, Cow, 9¾@12½ lbs., 16c.@16½c.; Calcutta Dead Green, 8@9 lbs., 13¾c.@14c.; Calcutta Buffalo, 19@22 lbs., 12½c.@13¾c., gold; Manilla and Batavia Buffalo, 20@25 lbs., 12@13c., gold; Singapore, Buffalo, 25@27 lbs., 12c.@13c.; Penang Cow, 10@12 lbs., 14c.@15c., currency.

HOPS—Have been in pretty fair demand at from 10c.@25c. for crop of 1869, ₱ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, 10c.@18c.; Wisconsins, 8c.@15c.@20c.; Eastern, 8c.@14c.@20c.; Michigans, 8c.@14c.@20c.; Ohios, 8c.@14c.@20c.; Yearlings, 4c.@6c.@8c.; Old Olds, 1c.@2c.@3c. ₱ lb. The receipts have been 52 bales; exports, — bales.

LATHS—Eastern have been in request at $2 25@$2 35 ₱ thousand.

LEATHER—Sole has been quite salable and buoyant in price, including Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Middle, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Light, 28c.@28½c.; Hemlock, California, Heavy, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, Middle, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, Light, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 26¾c.@27¼c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Middle, 27¼c.@28¼c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Light, 26¼c.@27c.; Hemlock, Good Damaged, all kinds and weights, 24c.@26½c.; Hemlock, Poor Damaged, all kinds and weights, 20c.@22c.; Hemlock, Rough, 30c.@33c.; Oak Slaughter, Heavy, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, Middle, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, Light, 38c.@42c.; Union Cropped, Heavy, 33c.@39c.; Union Cropped, Middle, 34c.@41c.; Union Cropped, Light, 34c.@41c.; Union Bellies, 20c.@22c.; Oak Rough, Heavy, 33c.@38c.; Oak Rough, Middle, 33c.@38c.; Oak Rough Light, 33c.@37c.; Southern Rough, all weights, 27c.@32c. ₱ lb.

LIME—Rockland has been inquired for moderately at uniform figures.

LUMBER—There has been a moderate trade reported, but at prices favorable to purchasers, on pretty free offerings of stock.

METALS—Copper has been depressed and quoted cheaper, with sales reported of 300,000 lbs. Ingot at 19¾c.@20¼c. ₱ lb. Iron, Lead and Spelter have been held firmly, but the dealings have been unimportant. Tin has been quiet, and Pig quoted lower, on the basis of 38¼c.@38½c., gold, for Banca; 37c., gold, for Straits, and 32¾c.@33c., gold, for English, ₱ lb.; 200 slabs English have been sold on private terms. Nothing new in Zinc.

MOLASSES—The trade since our last has been mainly in a jobbing way at unaltered figures. We quote: New Crop Porto Rico at 37c.@65c.; Old and New Crop Cuba, 22c.@45c.; New Crop English Islands, 30c.@50c.; New-Orleans, 70c.@95c., ₱ gallon. And in detail thus:

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba, Centrifugal and Mixed	23c.@27c.	26c.@35c.
Cuba, Clayed	24c.@27c.	30c.@40c.
Cuba, Muscovado, refining grades	25c.@30c.	37c.@42c.
Cuba, Muscovado, grocery grades	—@—	40c.@45c.
Porto Rico	—@—	37c.@65c.
English Islands	—@—	30c.@50c.
New-Orleans	—@—	70c.@95c.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been moderately dealt in at about previous rates; 1,850 bbls. strained and very low No. 2, changed hands at $1 65@$1 70 ₱ 280 lbs.; receipts, 3,048 bbls.; exports, 250 bbls. Tar has been inactive at former quotations; receipts, 25 bbls. Crude Turpentine, neglected and nominal. Spirits Turpentine has been depressed by more liberal offerings, while the demand has been moderate; sales, 470 bbls., in ots, at 39c.@40c., closing weak at about 39c. for merchantable, from dock, ₱ gallon; receipts, 442 bbls. We quote: Spirits Turpentine at 38½c.@40c. ₱ gallon; Crude, $3 50. Resin, $1 60@$7 50 ₱ 280 lbs., the latter for Choice White. Tar, $1 80@$2 45. Pitch, $2 25@$2 37½ ₱ bbl.

OILS—There has been a very light inquiry noted for Crude Whale, of which 600 bbls. Northern, and 130 bbls. Southern have sold at New-Bedford for manufacturing purposes, on private terms; as also for Crude Sperm, of which only about 400 bbls. have been disposed of, also for manufacturing, on private terms. Manufactured Whale and Sperm have been quiet at our quotations. There has not been much call for Linseed or Lard Oils, yet holders have been firm in their views. Cotton-seed Oil has been in moderate demand, and some 675 bbls. Crude have been sold at 50c. ₱ gallon. Menhaden has been inactive and depressed. Spermaceti has been held with more confidence, but has been without activity. We quote: Crude Whale at 68c.@70c. for Southern and Northern; Bleached Whale, 75c.@78c.; Crude Sperm at $1 32@1 33; Unbleached Sperm at $1 47½@$1 50; Bleached Sperm at $1 52½@$1 55; Lard-oil at $1 22½@$1 30; Red Oil at 65c.@72c.; Linseed-oil at 94c.@97c., in casks and barrels; Olive-oil at $1 35; Menhaden at 42½c.@45c.; Spermaceti at 28c.@29c.; Extra Refined Seal at 85c.@87½c. ₱ gallon. Cotton-seed Oil, Crude, 48c.@50c.; Southern Yellow, 60c.@63c.; Refined Yellow, 67½c.@70c.; White Winter, 80c.@82½c.; White Spring at 70c.@75c. ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Crude in bulk has been fairly active, but rather less firm, with sales reported of equal to 1,500 bbls. for early delivery, part at 12¾c., and 5,000 bbls. for forward delivery on private terms. Also at the Creek, equal to 9,500 bbls. for early delivery, on the basis of $3 15@$3 20 on the upper, and $3 25@$3 50, chiefly within the range, on the lower roads, ₱ bbl. At Philadelphia 390 bbls. Crude were received today. Crude in shipping order, has attracted rather more attention, and has been quoted at about 17c. ₱ gallon. Refined Oil has been moderately active, opening very firmly, but closing rather less buoyantly, though without any material changes in the ruling values. Sales have been reported here since our last of some 18,500 bbls. Standard White for early delivery, chiefly at 24½c. with job lots at 25c. ₱ gallon. And at Philadelphia some 14,500 bbls. Standard White, for August delivery, at 23¾c.@24¼c., chiefly at 23⅞c.@24c.; and 1,000 bbls. do., for October and November delivery, at 25c. ₱ gallon. There were 2,540 bbls. Refined received at Philadelphia. The export clearances hence have been unimportant. Refined Oil in cases have been in moderate demand for export, quotations ranging from 29c.@31c., as extremes, ₱ gallon. Naphtha continues inactive at about 9c. for shipping orders, and 4c. in bulk, ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more active and rather stronger in price. There has been more call for Mess, for prompt and forward delivery; as also for Prime Mess, for early delivery, at our quotations. In other descriptions the dealings have been light. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,100 bbls., all told, at $30 25@$30 50; chiefly at $31 25 for Western Mess; $31@$31 25 for Prime Mess; $24@$26 for Prime and Extra Prime; $29 for City Thin Mess; $29 50@$30 for City Mess, ₱ bbl. Also 1,000 bbls. Western Mess, first and last half of August delivery, at $30 25, and 500 bbls. do., September delivery, at $30 50 per bbl. Cut-meats continue in demand at steady rates. Sales have been reported of equal to 120 pks. at 12½c.@13¼c. for Shoulders; 21c.@24½c. for Western and City Hams; 23c.@25c. for bagged do. ₱ lb. Bacon has been inactive but steady at about 15¾c.@16c. for Long Clear and Long Cut Middles, and 16c.@16¼c. for Short Rib ₱ lb.; sales 100 boxes. Lard has been offered rather more freely, and has been in moderate demand at somewhat weaker prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 600 tierces and bbls., at 15¼c.@17¼c. for poor No. 1 to choice Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 16c.@16¾c. for City, and 16⅞c.@17¼c., for fair to prime Western Steam, ₱ lb.; also, 250 tierces prime Steam, seller September, at 17¼c. ₱ lb. Beef has been in moderate request at uniform rates; sales have been reported since our last of 150 bbls., in lots, at $12@$16 for Plain Mess; $15@$19 for Extra Mess, ₱ bbl. Tierce Beef continues in request at $27@$29 for Prime Mess; $30@$31 for India Mess; $38 50 for Extra City India Mess, ₱ tierce; sales 100 tierces. Beef Hams have been quoted dull at from $29@$35 for Southern and Western, ₱ bbl. Butter continues in moderate demand, the main call being for choice grades. We quote: State, inferior to prime, at 22c.@40c., and Western, inferior to prime, at 15c.@40c.; the day's receipts were 1,340 pks. Cheese has been in moderate request, as a rule, at from 4c.@14½c., as the extremes for very common to fine Factory, new and old. The day's receipts were 8,769 boxes. We quote Butter and Cheese in detail, thus:

NEW CROP BUTTER.

State firkins, full yellow, ₱ lb.	33@35
State firkins, light colored, ₱ lb.	29@32
State half-firkin tubs, extra, ₱ lb.	32@35
State half-firkin tubs, fair to fine, ₱ lb.	28@32
State Welsh tubs, good to fine, ₱ lb.	29@32
State Welsh tubs, ordinary, ₱ lb.	25@28
Orange and Sussex, fresh pails, ₱ lb.	30@40
New-York State, fresh pails, ₱ lb.	30@40
Pennsylvania, fresh pails, ₱ lb.	30@40
Western Reserve firkins, full yellow, ₱ lb.	26@28
Chicago and North-west firkins, full yellow, ₱ lb.	22@26
Western tubs, fair to good, ₱ lb.	21@26
Western tubs, ordinary, ₱ lb.	20@22
Western firkins, ordinary, ₱ lb.	20@22
Common White Western and State, ₱ lb.	15@17

CHEESE.

State Factories, fair to extra, ₱ lb.	14@14½
State Factories, fair to good, ₱ lb.	12@13
State Factories, ordinary, ₱ lb.	9@11
State Factories, skimmed, ₱ lb.	4@ 8
State Farm Dairies, ₱ lb.	12@13½
State Farm Dairies, ordinary to good, ₱ lb.	8@11
Western, fair to good, ₱ lb.	12@13
Western, ordinary, ₱ lb.	8@11

RICE—Has been salable and steady; 50 tcs. Carolina were sold at $8 75@$9; and 180 bags Rangoon at $7 25@$7 50, ₱ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been in fair jobbing request, at firm and buoyant prices.

SEEDS—Have been quoted steady, but have been without activity; 2,000 bags Calcutta Linseed have been sold, to arrive by the *Artist*, at $2 17½, gold, and 1,000 bags do., reported at Boston, at $2 20, gold, ₱ bushel.

SKINS—The demand has been moderate, mainly for Goat. We quote: Honduras Deer, 37½c.; San Juan, 35c.@36c.; Bolivar, 30c.; Sisal, 42½c.; Vera Cruz, 37½c.; Chagres, 40c.@42c.; Porto Cabello, 32c.@33c.; Para, 40c., gold, ₱ lb.; Southern and Texas, 20c.@25c., currency; Tampico Goat, 57c.@59c.; Matamoras, 57c.@59c.; Vera Cruz, 52½c.@55c., gold, ₱ lb.; Buenos Ayres, 52c.@56c.; Payta, 52c.@53c.; Curacoa, 53c.@55c.; Cape, 40c.@42c.; Madras, each, 65c.@70c.; Patna, each, 45c.@50c., currency, ₱ lb.

SOAP—Continues in moderate demand, including Castile at 11¼c.@11½c.; Colgate's Pale, 8½c.; Family, 9c., and No. 1 at 6½c., ₱ lb.

SPICES—Have been lightly dealt in, chiefly in a jobbing way, at former rates.

SUGARS—Raw have been in moderate request and quoted stronger on reduced offerings; sales, 1,018 hhds. Cuba and Porto Rico at from 9⅝c.@11¼c.; also 90 boxes Havana, part at 10c. ₱ lb. We quote: Fair to good refining grades Cuba at 9⅞c.@10¼c.; fair to good grocery grades, 10⅜c.@11c. Porto Rico grocery grades range from 10⅛c.@11⅞c. No. 12 Box Sugar, 10½c.@10⅝c., ₱ lb. Refined Sugars continue in good demand, ranging from 12c.@14¼c., as extremes, ₱ lb.

TALLOW, &C.—Sales have been reported of 105,000 lbs. at 9⅝c.@10⅛c. for Inferior to Choice; 45,000 lbs. Stearine at 15c.@19c.; 38,500 lbs. Grease at 9½c.@14⅛c., ₱ lb.

TEAS—Have been in some request and quoted steadier within our range. Green, common to fair Hyson, in job lots, at 65c.@80c.; good to fair Hyson, 85c.@$1; extra fine to finest Hyson, $1@$1 30; common to fair Young Hyson, 60c.@75c.; good to fine Young Hyson, 78c.@$1; extra fine to finest, $1 10@$1 50; common to fair Gunpowder, 80c.@$1; good to fine Gunpowder, $1 05@$1 20; extra fair to finest Gunpowder, $1 25@$1 65; common to fine Imperial, 80c.@$1; good to fine Imperial, $1 05@$1 20; extra fine to finest Imperial, $1 25@$1 65; common to fair Twankay, 50c.@55c.; good to fine Twankay, 57c.@65c.; extra fine to finest Twankay, 70c.@75c.; common to fair Uncolored Japan, 75c.@85c.; good to fine Uncolored Japan, 90c.@$1 05; extra fine to finest Uncolored Japan, $1 10@$1 25; common to fair Oolong, 60c.@68c.; good to fine Oolong, 70c.@85c.; extra fine to finest Oolong, $1 10@$1 50; common to fair Souchong, 65c.@75c.; good to fine Souchong, 80c.@90c.; extra fine to finest Souchong, $1@$1 30 ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—Has been quite dull since our last at about previous figures; sales, 70 hhds. Kentucky at 6½c.@11½c.; 200 cases 1869 State Seed Leaf at 25c.@27½c.; 50 cases sundry kinds at 15c.@25c., and 150 bales Havana at 85c.@$1 05 ₱ lb.

WHALEBONE—The week's business in this line Messrs. TAFT, LEE & Co. sum up thus: "The market continues very dull in the absence of demand for export. A small sale of about 2,000 lbs. Arctic is reported in New-Bedford at the equivalent of 75c., gold, for home use. Stock, July 18, 406,000 lbs.; sales for home use, 2,000 lbs.; stock at date, 404,000 lbs."

WHISKY—Has been in moderate demand at stronger prices. Sales 400 bbls. at $1 01½@$1 03, chiefly at $1 02@$1 02½, ₱ gallon. Receipts, 340 bbls.

WOOL—The business in Wool in this market, during the past month, Messrs. WALTER BROWN & SON sum up thus: "988,500 lbs. Fleece and Pulled, 30c.@55c.; 22,000 lbs. Coming, private terms; 32,000 lbs. Tub, 49c.@53c.; 82,000 lbs. Scoured, 40c.@85c.; 1,400,000 lbs. California, 20c.@33c.; 287,000 lbs. Texas, 16c.@29½c.; 43,000 lbs. Shearlings, 24½c.@26c.; 15,000 lbs. Georgia, 33c.@35c.; 96,000 lbs. Mestiza Pulled, 53c.@54c.; 100,000 lbs. Mestiza Fleece, private terms; 79,500 lbs. Noils, 18c.@50c.; 3,000 lbs. Lake Wool, private terms; 354 bales Donskoi, private terms; 30 bales Corrientes, private terms; 200 bales Cape, private terms; 40 bales Greek, private terms. At thirteenth public sale—129,650 lbs. Fleece, 19c.@48½c.; 9,440 lbs. Pulled, 18c.@40.; 16,160 lbs. Tub, 37½c.@50½c.; 6,690 lbs. Scoured, 28c.@34½c.; 3,250 lbs. Canada Combing, 47½c.; 19,340 lbs. California, 20c.@30c.; 3,100 lbs. Texas, 30½c.; 3,130 lbs. Noils, 20½c. The receipts of Domestic Wool during the month were 26,180 bales. Coastwise—California, 3,937 bales; Texas, 589 bales; New-Orleans, 942 bales; Baltimore, 123 bales; Savannah, 132 bales; Tennessee, 60 bales; total, 31,963 bales. The imports of the past month, as published, are: Liverpool, 47 bales; Missolonghi, 345 bales; Rosario, 222 bales; Rio Grande, 44 bales; Curacoa, 12 bales; Montevideo, 22 bales; total, 692 bales."

FREIGHTS—There has been a moderate inquiry for grain and provision room, chiefly for British ports, but the high rates claimed have tended to check engagements. For Petroleum vessels, the demand has been more active, and rates have favored ship-owners. In other lines there has been but little movement noted. For Liverpool, there were taken, by steamer, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 3s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; 6,500 boxes Cheese and 100 boxes Bacon at 50s. ₱ ton. For Wheat room, the old rate of 12d. was bid, with 13d. asked, ₱ bushel. For London, 1,300 bbls. Flour, by sail, at 3s. ₱ bbl; 7,800 bushels Wheat, in bulk, at 10d. ₱ bushel, and 2,000 bbls. Resin at 3s. 9d. ₱ 280 lbs. For Glasgow, 15,500 bushels Wheat, by steam, at 13d. ₱ bushel. For Cronstadt, an American bark, with 3,300 bbls. Petroleum, at 8s. ₱ bbl.; another, with 2,000 bbls. do., reported at 9s. 6d. ₱ bbl., which was an exceptionally high rate. For Marseilles, an American bark, with 2,300 bbls. Crude Petroleum, at 6s. 6d. ₱ bbl. For Gibraltar and orders, an American bark, at a round sum, rechartered with 2,000 bbls. Petroleum, at 6s. 6d.@7s. 6d.; an English brig, with 2,000 bbls. do., from Philadelphia, at 7s.; and an American brig, with 2,000 bbls. do., at 6s. 9d.@7s. 9d., ₱ bbl

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1870.

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Broadway, corner 13th-st.
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GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
8th-av., corner 23d-st.
HIRKA, THE NATIONS, and GRAND BALLET. Leading character by Mme. Kathi Lanner.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL.
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LA SOMNAMBULA, (Burlesque Opera,) NEGRO COMICALITIES, SONGS, &c.

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Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 52d-st., junction of Broadway and 8th-av., and at No. 40 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.
We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

Official dispatches received in Paris from Metz announce the capture of Saarbrück yesterday by the French forces. An advance was made at 11 A. M. and the frontier crossed, although the Prussian army was in strong force, the heights overlooking the city were carried, and the artillery placed in position. The fight lasted until 1 P. M., when the town was taken. The valor of the French troops is commented on. NAPOLEON, accompanied by the Prince Imperial, assisted at the operations. The Emperor returned to Metz at 4 P. M. The story about SHERIDAN'S proferred services to France, and their rejection by the Government, is again revived in the Paris *Figaro*. A correspondent of the London *News* and another Englishman have been, it is reported, arrested at Metz as spies. A correspondent, writing from Metz to Brussels, says, "A great battle will certainly take place by Monday at the furthest." Immense supplies of bedding and hospital stores are being forwarded by the women of Paris, to the front; 900 medical students have also left for the army. The Catholic element in neutral countries is said to favor France in the coming struggle.

The scenes in Berlin on the departure of King WILLIAM for the front, on Sunday evening, are represented to have been most extraordinary. The enthusiasm was unbounded. The King arrived at Mayence yesterday morning. The reports received of the three army corps on the French frontier are said to have been highly satisfactory. The Deutsche Bank, of Berlin, will resume and disburse subscriptions for sanitary purposes raised in this country. Denmark and Sweden are, it is reported, in perfect accord on the subject of the war. Austria is mobilizing 50,000 men to watch the Bohemian frontiers. Russia indignantly repudiates having any design upon the Danubian provinces. A Florence dispatch states that the announcement of a triple alliance of England, Austria and Italy was premature. The *Opinion* of that city, says that England, though she remain neutral, declines to enter into engagements with other Powers for the preservation of neutrality. The French chasseurs left Rome on Monday, and the first detachment of troops from that city arrived at Marseilles yesterday. Italy is concentrating troops on the Roman frontier, and will increase the army to the number of 120,000 men. The Government will occupy Rome as soon as the French army has withdrawn.

The early dispatches received from London, bring no important intelligence, and the journals of that city of yesterday morning appeared without a word of news from the rival camps on the Rhine. It is the impression that the arrival of the French fleet in the Baltic alone prevented a movement on Paris on the part of Prussia. There is, it is said, an unwavering assurance of ultimate victory throughout Germany. The presence of the armies on the frontier has given rise in France to apprehensions of a famine, but without reason, as NAPOLEON draws his war supplies from a distance by rail. Recruiting for the marine service is going on actively in England, and the coast defenses are being strengthened. The questions involved in the war were again discussed in both Houses of the British Parliament last night. A full report of the debate is given in our dispatches.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

In the British Parliament, yesterday, the Education and the Census bills were passed in the Lords; in reference to the latter bill, a strong but unsuccessful effort was made on the part of the Bishops to prevent full denominational returns. In the Commons the Under Colonial Secretary stated that the Government would reimburse Jamaica for the seizure of the schooner *Le Hare*....In Spain, the meeting of the Cortes and the proclamation of amnesty are both postponed, it is said, by reason of the Carlist agitation. The Madrid monarchical Press is severe on the Government for the delay in reassembling the Cortes.

GENERAL.

In a Madrid dispatch it is stated that the Cabinet have recently been debating a note, received from Washington, in which indemnity is demanded for American citizens illegally expelled from Cuba.

A barn of SAMUEL MARTIN, in Bristol, R. I., was destroyed by fire yesterday morning, and WILLIAM A. MARTIN, a son of the owner, is under arrest as the probable incendiary.

The Oriental Powder Mill No. 3, near Gorham, Me., exploded, yesterday, at 9 A. M., and two of the employes so injured that they will not probably recover. The disaster was caused by the clogging of the machinery.

There is no change in the condition of affairs in North Carolina. KIRK still refuses to obey all writs of habeas corpus and the Chief Justice denies all meetings for relief, on the ground that he has already exhausted the power of the Court. Six more citizens of Alamance County have been arrested.

Five hundred Chinese laborers have been engaged to complete the Lewis Tunnel in Virginia, and will arrive at White Sulphur Springs in a few days. The negroes, it is said, look upon the arrangement with aversion.

The difficulty reported yesterday at Grand Junction, Tenn., arose from a fight, on Saturday, in which one JORDAN, a white man, shot a colored man named MILLER through the arm. During the night some men disguised went to MILLER'S house, and, taking him therefrom, whipped him to death. Arrests have been made, and the negroes greatly excited [came into town in a body, armed, as before stated, but for the purpose, they claimed, of aiding in the enforcement of the laws.

Governor BULLOCK, of Georgia, in transmitting the reports of the officers of the State Treasury to the Legislature, yesterday, sends an important message in reference to the State debt. Among other things he recommends the payment in gold, principal and interest, of all obligations incurred prior to the war.

A National Convention of German teachers is at present being held in Louisville, Ky. The opening session took place on Monday. Prof. FELDNER, of Detroit, has been chosen President.

HARRY HAWS, a gambler, of Buffalo, was arrested in that city yesterday morning, for drugging and robbing a farmer named CHESTER DEMMING, from the town of Arcade, of $1,200 in currency. HAWS, it is said, was fully identified.

The University of this State met in convocation at Albany yesterday. The Chancellor, Hon. JOHN V. L. PRUYN, presided and delivered the opening address. Interesting papers were read by Rev. Dr. ALDEN, of the State Normal School, and Prof. WILSON, of Cornell University. About sixty members were in attendance.

The Americus Club attended the races at Long Branch yesterday in a body. Among the members present were many of the prominent office-holders of this City.

A union meeting in favor of the Evangelical Alliance was held at Saratoga on Sunday evening. The presiding officer was Hon. WM. F. ALLEN, of Oswego. Addresses were made by a number of distinguished divines and others.

A fire in Syracuse yesterday morning, which for a time threatened serious damage, destroyed several stores in the business portion of the town. Loss $19,000. Fully insured.

An important order was received at the Custom-house, yesterday, from Washington, respecting the unloading of vessels at Quarantine, and indorsing the views which were held by Collector GRINNELL, that the Collector had exclusive control over all goods on board vessels after they were released by the Health Officer.

The case of EDWARD MONAHAN, the produce dealer of Washington Market, who committed suicide at his residence, No. 276 West Forty-third-street, on Monday last, was partially inquired into yesterday. The testimony of the widow, JANE MONAHAN, showed that the deceased was in an embarrassed condition, having overdrawn his account at the bank, and having his rents coming due, with but $16 to cover all demands. The investigation will be resumed at a future day.

A lawyer in Newark named SAMUEL HAUSER, who has been acting as a pension agent, was yesterday arrested and taken before United States Commissioner WHITEHEAD, on a charge preferred by JULIA BODENSCHALTZ, widow of BERNARD BODENSCHALTZ, formerly a Sergeant in Company D, Thirty-ninth New-Jersey Volunteers, for defrauding her out of pension money due her, he having received $101 20, of which he only gave her $18. He was held to bail in the sum of $1,000.

The bark *Argonaut*, (North German,) consigned to HERMAN KOOP & CO., loaded with petroleum oil, and anchored off Brimstone Point, Hoboken, caught fire from the ferry-boat *James Watts*, and was abandoned by Captain and crew. The wrecking and fire steamer *John Fuller* went alongside at great risk, and succeeded in saving vessel and cargo, and a fleet of vessels anchored near

The War and Our Correspondence.

We place before our readers, this morning, a number of letters received by us from our special correspondents at the seat of war. These letters will be found full of interesting information, some of it tending considerably to render clear the strategic value of the engagement which took place yesterday. When it became evident that the dispute between France and Prussia would lead to war, and some days before war was actually declared, we dispatched special correspondents to all the chief points at which news was likely to be obtained. Considerable difficulties are placed in the way of all correspondents, but it is evident that some of our representatives have contrived to find a way of discharging their duties. We may, while referring to this subject, state that we have succeeded in making arrangements to obtain news relating to any operations of the French fleet.

Our letters today are from the important positions of Metz, the Camp of St. Avold, Strasbourg and Aix-la-Chapelle. By this time we have correspondents at Trèves and Coblentz, and our Paris correspondent, than whom there is no more effective journalist in Europe for organizing work of this kind, has made abundant arrangements for covering every point likely to be involved in the war. It is evident, from the statements contained in our letter from Metz, that it was the right wing of Marshal BAZAINE'S forces, apparently under the command of NAPOLEON in person, which attacked Saarbrück yesterday. The way in which the campaign is likely to be affected by the action yesterday will be found explained elsewhere.

It is evidently the opinion of a large party in the British Parliament that Belgium is in a position of great peril, and in the House of Lords last night Earl RUSSELL made another attempt to elicit a declaration of the intentions of the Government. Earl GRANVILLE, the Foreign Secretary, declined to make any definite statement, and the representatives of the Government in the Lower House pursued a similar course. Considering, however, that the weight of public opinion in England is decidedly adverse to France—chiefly on the ground that she provoked the war—there can be little doubt as to the action of England in case Belgium became seriously menaced. It is important to notice that the statements lately made concerning the military force which Great Britain could place in the field are extremely inaccurate. It is asserted that her army consists of 60,000 men, whereas the total force of the United Kingdom, on a peace footing, consists of 127,336 men, exclusive of nearly 200,000 volunteers. The total strength of the British forces, at home and abroad, again excluding volunteers, is 204,158. Combined with the English fleet, this represents a strength quite adequate to the defense of Belgium, especially considering the circumstances under which France is carrying on the present war. She declares that she has brought no allies, and it seems quite certain that she will find none.

The Capture of Saarbruck.

To appreciate fully the significance of the capture of Saarbrück, it is necessary to recapitulate the details that have been forthcoming during the last fourteen days regarding the movements of the advanced guard of both French and Prussian Armies. At first the Prussian soldiers were steadily pushed forward by the line of railway which crosses the frontier at Saarbrück, and were distributed along the Valley of the River Saar in a line parallel to the French boundary. Saar-louis, Merzig and Saarburg, as well as Saarbrück itself, were thus occupied by strong advanced guards, and the district of which Metz is the centre was apparently marked out for attack. At first the French contented themselves with massing their troops at the great centres of Metz and Strasbourg, but by and by it became obvious that their advanced posts had begun to be pushed forward in the direction of an irregular curve, stretching from both extremities of a bee-line connecting the two great fortresses. Thionville, Sierck, St. Avold and Bitche, all towns within a few miles of the frontier, became occupied by French troops, and their consequent proximity to the Prussians gave rise to the irregular skirmishing which has inaugurated the campaign. In proportion as the French showed a disposition to advance in force to the frontier, the Prussians showed symptoms of retiring upon the great natural boundary of the Rhine, backed by the fortresses of Coblentz, Mayence, and Mannheim.

From an early stage in the campaign it was obvious that Saarbrück was a strategical point of considerable importance, and in the event of the French troops assuming the offensive, would be one of the first points of attack. The formation of a strong camp at St. Avold, which is only seven miles distant, and is connected with it both by road and rail, was a further indication of the probable line of advance, which the placing of an advanced guard at Forbach, midway between the two places, rendered almost a certainty. The importance of the capture of Saarbrück will greatly depend upon the stand which Prussia proposes to make on this side of the Rhine. With Metz as a base of operations, the French have now extended their front to a position which commands the upper extremity of the Valley of the Saar, and renders the entire command of Cis-Rhenish Prussia, dependent upon the possession of Trèves and Saar-louis. The latter fortress is about seven miles lower down the Valley of the Saar, while Trèves is at a distance of forty miles, where that stream joins the Moselle. If, as indicated by our correspondent, the reduction of these strong positions is not to be attempted, a statement which is the more probable since they now contain evidently nothing beyond strong defensive garrisons, and the Emperor elects to march straight upon the Rhine, Coblentz will doubtless be the seat of the next important operation. If Saar-louis is singled out for attack, we shall have the intelligence before many hours are over, and the plan of the campaign will thus in either case be more clearly understood.

New-York Politics in 1870.

It is a matter of great importance that the Republican Convention should be called at a day sufficiently early to enable the party in this City to make those approaches to pacification which are now so essential, and which ought to be arranged by the Convention under the supervision of a special committee. As a general rule, a long interval between the nominations and the election is not advisable, and under existing circumstances, it is doubtful if a long canvass would not be injurious in the interior counties. It is in the City alone that we can expect to operate effectively to overcome the majority cast at the election for Governor, in 1868.

Gov. HOFFMAN was elected by a majority of nearly 28,000, running 18,000 ahead of Mr. SEYMOUR, the candidate for President. In this City alone the Democratic majority for Governor was nearly 70,000, showing a Republican majority in the rest of the State of over 41,000. It is here, therefore, that the party must chiefly address itself to work in the approaching campaign. The settlement of our local factional difficulties must be made promptly, and in obedience to a firm decree of the party at large. The chief necessity for speedy action lies in the fact that only after reconciliation is effected can the campaign be properly organized and fought out. Ordinarily the Republican State Convention is held about the 25th of September—although Mr. GRISWOLD was nominated early in July, 1868—but this year the interval between that time and the day of election would be too brief to accomplish what is absolutely necessary in this City. It is urged with much force that the State Central Committee should designate as early a day as the 1st of September for the meeting of the Convention in Syracuse. This would give sufficient time for the reconstruction of the party in this City, and enable a strong canvass to be organized under the new Federal and State laws, ready to be vigorously entered upon by the 1st of October as usual.

The Republicans of the City and State have been assured that one purpose to be accomplished by the recent redistribution of the Federal patronage in this City was to secure a more vigorous and efficient organization of the party, and to bring every proper means to bear to prevent a repetition of the outrageous frauds which have hitherto been perpetrated in connection with the ballot-box. To succeed in this aim will require at least a month of shrewd and vigorous campaign work. The experience of last year shows how difficult a task it may be. It may drag its slow length along during the whole month of September, although there is no good reason why it should not be disposed of in half that time.

The ticket to be elected this year will embrace a Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Canal Commissioner, and State Prison Inspector. Although there has been, as yet, no active or organized canvassing for any of the nominations, there will be no lack of good and available material. Various candidates for Governor have already been suggested by the Press of the State, embracing thus far, MARSHALL O. ROBERTS, WILLIAM E. DODGE, GEORGE OPDYKE and STEWART L. WOODFORD, of this City; DEWITT C. LITTLEJOHN, of Oswego, and JAMES O. PUTNAM, of Buffalo; LYMAN TREMAINE and GEORGE DAWSON, of Albany; JOHN A. GRISWOLD and JOHN M. FRANCIS, of Troy; WILLIAM A. WHEELER, of Franklin County; THOMAS G. ALVORD, of Syracuse; WILLIAM H. ROBERTSON, of Westchester, and CHARLES STANFORD, of Schenectady. Other names will undoubtedly be brought forward, and among such an array there ought to be no difficulty in selecting a strong candidate. The whole ticket should be selected with a view to harmony and to hearty co-operation in the approaching canvass. No prominent or offensive partisan of any clique should be nominated. If this course is pursued by the Convention, and if, in addition, the line we have indicated is followed by the Republican managers in this City, there can be no doubt that the twenty-eight thousand fraudulent votes which constituted the Democratic majority for Governor in 1868, can be kept out of the polls, and the Republican ticket elected in November.

Municipal and State Aid to Railroads.

The recent decision of the Supreme Court of Michigan, affirming the unconstitutionality of municipal aid to railroads, and so rendering worthless an enormous amount of securities issued and bought in good faith, operates too unjustly to be allowed to stand without an effort to avert its consequences. Bonds amounting to $1,656,300, issued by municipalities under various Enabling acts, are held by parties who purchased them without a doubt as to their validity—the holders in a majority of cases being persons of small means, or trustees acting in behalf of widows and orphans. These investments the judicial decision renders worthless. Again, bonds amounting to $3,710,875 are in the office of the State Treasurer, having been regularly issued to railroad companies, whose construction, undertaken in reliance upon this form of assistance, is in various stages of progress. Several of the companies have expended large sums in anticipation of the amounts accruing to them, and are stopped and embarrassed by the suddenly declared invalidity of the securities on which they relied. The injustice is as great, though the hardship may not be so severe, in this class of cases, as in those in which the bonds have actually passed into the hands of innocent holders. There are other companies which, though formed in consequence of guaranteed aid, have as yet incurred no expenditure, and to these the decision brings disappointment only, not actual loss.

The equities of the question seem clear. For the regularity of the bond issues is not challenged; they were all approved by the people of the several municipalities, in conformity with the provisions of acts sanctioned by successive Legislatures. The fact that Legislature after Legislature affirmed and reaffirmed the principle involved, and that the practice had been acquiesced in as a matter of course, during a series of years, constituted *prima-facie* evidence of the validity of the issues. It is not surprising, then, that bonds so sanctioned, and so strictly in conformity with the letter of the law, were taken in good faith by investors, small or large, nor that contractors were able to prosecute important works, in reliance upon municipal promises. Both the investors and the contractors, or companies, are entitled to protection. They have accepted as conclusive the authority of the State, conveyed through its Legislature; and now that statute law and local organic law are declared to be at variance, the State is morally bound to rectify the wrong for which it is directly responsible. There can be no neglect of this duty without dishonor, which in financial matters is the sure forerunner of disaster.

But it is easier to insist that a remedy shall be found than to prescribe a remedy wholly free from troublesome contingencies. A provision in the State Constitution is the stumbling block to be removed. But will its removal meet all the requirements of the case? The submission to the people of an amendment which shall substitute a provision authorizing municipal aid for the provision forbidding that aid, is an essential feature of the work to be performed. But an amendment ratified next November will not legalize securities issued at a time when the Constitution forbade their issue. Neither an amendment nor legislation giving it effect will restore faith in bonds which were unlawful at their respective dates. The suggestion of the Governor, that a change of the constitutional provision shall be followed by a fresh submission of the question of aid to the municipalities concerned, has a sounder look. It involves, in effect, issues of bonds under an amended Constitution, and the exchange of bonds so issued for the bonds now worthless,—and thus averts some chance of accidents which attends the other proposition. The objection is, that it leaves the bondholders at the mercy of municipalities, whose temptations may prove too much for their integrity. From this possible source of financial discredit we see no absolute deliverance,—unless, indeed, another Legislature avail itself of an amendment ratified this year, to assume these obligations on the part of the State.

As a general principle, perhaps, State aid is preferable to municipal aid. The latter is undesirable on every ground. There are reasons for legalizing it in Michigan, and there are reasons for recognizing it in this State and elsewhere; but its impolicy remains everywhere the same. It leads to the mischievous multiplication of small railroads, and to the assumption of liabilities by communities that are often more reluctant to redeem promises than to make them. State aid is less objectionable, but it too is bad when it implies an assumption of liabilities. States that hold lands as a donation from the General Government, made with special reference to internal improvements, may as properly use these lands as a bonus to encourage the construction of railroads as for the construction of a canal. Here, however, State bounty should end. To burden a State with debt that aid may be rendered to railroads is under any circumstances a questionable policy. It is all the more questionable because beneath all forms of moneyed help, whether by State or Municipality, lies a difference of legal opinion touching the limitation of power by virtue of which local taxation is imposed.

Yachting and Yacht-Racing.

We make a distinction between the two. Lord DUFFERIN, for instance, desirous of seeing foreign lands, and especially those inaccessible by ordinary means of communication, builds himself a stout and convenient yacht and uses it as his private conveyance to far-distant Iceland, or the stormy shores of Norway. In this he acts no differently from any traveler who prefers to be his own master as to times and seasons of departure or arrival. The yacht is his vehicle, and he constructs it in accordance with the best known rules of speed and safety combined. He is not in the full sense of the word a yachtsman—only a gentleman on his travels, and traveling as a gentleman should do if he has the means. Another may adopt the yacht as his Summer residence, employing it as a portable yet comfortable home, and as a rest from the cares of business, or a relief from the heats of the city. Such a man is likely to be a member of the best yacht club in his vicinity, and to participate in its annual regatta, though without much expectation of winning the cup. We may describe him as half a yachtsman, having a mild interest in the enthusiasm of his fellow-members, and considering his work done when he has paid his dues and attended the annual meeting. Then there are others who make a short annual excursion, or an occasional long-shore cruise, the excuse for a temporary relaxation from work. Perhaps none enjoy the water more than these, but they do not contribute essentially to the primary object, the serious and actual utility which is the soul of yachting.

Besides these there is a class, necessarily very limited in numbers, because only persons of large means can afford the luxury, who look upon yachting as one of the most effective means of improving naval architecture. It has been truthfully said that no great improvement in the models of ships can be expected either from our Government navy-yards, or the ship-yards of private builders for the commercial marine. As to the navy-yards, the melancholy experience of the last ten years is enough. Whether it be that the Bureau of Construction is overburdened by theory, and so bothered with logarithms, the equilateral hyperbola, and its asymptotes, that it has forgotten the shape of a ship or the use of the power which is to propel it; or whether it be that "red tape" and the constant "relief" of one engineer by another who supposes that he can improve upon his predecessor, be the reason, certain it is that the navy, which ought to be a grand school of construction, is looked upon with much of suspicion, if not of contempt, in that regard. Once during the war a really fast ship was built to chase blockade-runners, but she had such an "unstable equilibrium," such an incomprehensible disparity between engines and hold, that she was put in ordinary. Even in monitor iron-clads, our one ewe-lamb so far as inventive naval construction goes, we have been compelled to look at the British *Monarch*, and admit that it far surpasses our finest iron-clads, albeit it is adapted from the American invention. The Government devotes too little attention to experiment, and allows too much deference to abstract science. It ought to be the teacher to instruct us in the whole method of construction and rigging, but it is nothing of the kind.

In the merchant marine, although its achievements have been brilliant, they have been in a measure accidental. No builder can afford experiments. He is a mechanic, and must please his customer, and the latter is ordinarily satisfied to follow what he believes to be the best existing model. The necessity with both is to build a ship, for freight or passengers, which will pay in the peculiar trade for which it is designed. The income to be derived from voyages is the main consideration, and one vessel is built after the model of another, improvements creeping in gradually, developed only by slow degrees.

Who, then, shall be the instructor in naval construction? The Government declines—perhaps wisely, considering the results in the navy-yards—to intervene. The ordinary ship-yards of commerce cannot do the work, except in a way exceedingly slow, and attended with commercial hazards such as ought not to be incurred. The yacht seems to afford the solution. Experiments on these lesser models of great ships can be made without ruinous cost to those who are rich enough to indulge in any satisfactory form of ocean yachting. Their efforts for success are not embarrassed by the supervision and conflicting orders of a host of officials. Their failures are only a personal disappointment, and do not involve the reputation of a great manufacturing ship-yard. Their success brings with it the highest form of reward in the personal esteem of others, and the distinction which success carries with it. And from this class of men—limited as it must be—we may expect that pure sense of probity dependent upon personal honor, and not on professional pride or speculative ambition, which gives a high value to the tests to which they submit. In this particular American yachtsmen may be quite satisfied to be represented by the owner of the *Dauntless*.

An abstract of Mr. BURT'S report on the affairs of the Erie Railroad Company will be found in another part of this paper. It is not calculated to improve the market for American stocks in Europe, and the most unpleasant feature of the report is that it is all true. Mr. FISK may prohibit our paper from entering Long Branch if we once more express the opinion, which we have urged hundreds of times before, that his manipulations of Erie have done more injury to honest enterprises in this country than he could ever undo if he lived to the age of Methusaleh. However, while he can drive his six-in-hands about the streets, with a very questionable company inside his vulgar and garish coaches, he will probably care very little for what he considers the minor point of honor.

Among our European mail news will be found a statement, from a French source, charging Prussia with reviving the use of that most barbarous of all known missiles—the explosive ball. It may be remembered that, at the Convention held last year at St. Petersburg, for the purpose of taking measures to alleviate the horrors of war, the Governments of both France and Prussia gave their adhesion to a resolution whereby the use of explosive balls was expressly disallowed in warfare. But it appears that the Grand Duchy of Baden refused to sign this article of the Convention, and its soldiers being now in the field with Prussia, and in possession of the missiles in question, France has been compelled to resort, in her turn, to their manufacture, and the ghastly catalogue of slaughter is, therefore, in a fair way to be largely increased. This statement is also repeated by the correspondent of the *Indépendance Belge*, and Prussia certainly owes it to the civilized world to see that an invention so purely diabolical as the explosive ball should not, by any fault of hers, be brought to swell the horrors of war.

Austria has made the first false step in a direction which may hopelessly entangle her in the present European struggle. She is reported as being engaged in mobilizing 50,000 men on her Bohemian frontier, a proceeding which Prussia has a perfect right to consider as a menace of hostility, and of which she has already demanded an explanation. The Austro-Hungarian Press, as may be seen from our mail news, was unanimous in demanding the strict neutrality of Austria, and in counseling that no pretense of taking up arms should be made. The armed neutrality of Austria, during the Russian war of 1855, cost, according to a competent authority, "thousands of men lost by epidemics, and millions of money, and the result of all this was that Austria spoiled it with both sides." Observers best qualified to judge, seem agreed in thinking that the pro-German feeling in Austria is much the strongest. If so, it may reasonably be presumed that some fears of the intentions of Russia have dictated the present step.

It is satisfactory to find that the dignity and safety of the citizens of the United States, living under foreign Governments, have at last received some sort of vindication. The demand made by our Government for indemnity for American citizens illegally expelled from the Island of Cuba has probably taken the authorities at Havana somewhat by surprise. It is to be hoped that the grounds on which this claim is based are perfectly unquestionable, since a firm and temperate adhesion to it cannot fail to assist in establishing that respect for the rights of our citizens which no one has yet thought of displaying in Cuba.

What will Mr. BOUTWELL say now? What will be said by the host of sapient financiers, who imagined that the enactment of a Funding bill was all that was necessary to effect a large saving under the head of interest? Especially what will those influential European bankers say, who assured Congressional Committees that all Germany and France were waiting, with mouths wide open, in eager expectancy of a four per cent. loan? Here is the German Confederation actually announcing a five per cent. loan at 88, or twelve per cent. below par! The imaginary crowds who for some time past have been represented as waiting for our four per cent. bonds will now, we fear, be hard to find. The *Economist* of July 23 says: "Of course, American credit is not really affected, but it must long suffer in common with other nations. If the war continues any length of time, the prospect of funding the American debt at a much lower rate of interest, with two such borrowers as France and Germany in the market, must be postponed for a pretty long period."

It appears that there is one newspaper which is not ashamed to identify itself with the Congressional opposition to the registration of foreign-built ships, and with the monopolists' opposition to the free admission of materials entering into ship-building. The Philadelphia *American* has the exclusive glory of the position. It can, however, scarcely afford to be funny in its argumentation:

"We want commerce. It is absolutely necessary to a rounded national life, and to our own more than most. But *it must come by natural growth, and not by hot-bed culture.*"

This is exactly what the revenue reformers say in regard both to commerce and manufacturing industry. "Hot-bed culture" is bad for both. The monopolists, for whom the *American* is supposed to speak, hold the opposite theory. They apply "hot-bed culture" to everything. What is the exclusion of foreign-built ships but an attempt by "hot-bed culture" to force into unnatural growth our dead carrying trade? What are extravagant duties upon iron and steel but a part of the system of "hot-bed culture" which dries up the healthy juices of national life to enrich small classes who refuse to be content with the prosperity which "comes by natural growth?"

The determination of Mr. DENNIS MCCARTHY to become a candidate for the third time in the Twenty-third Congressional District, elicits from the Syracuse *Journal* a vigorous protest against a proceeding which, in its opinion, threatens the unity of the Republican Party in Onondaga and Cortland Counties. The local usage of the party, the *Journal* insists, is against conferring a third term of Congressional power upon any man. With the two terms for which he has already been elected, Mr. MCCARTHY is told he should be satisfied. Irrespective of this consideration, our contemporary adduces objections which will doubtless have weight in the Nominating Convention. To put the case very mildly, it is objected that Mr. MCCARTHY has been "unwise and unfortunate in the control of his official patronage." Like certain other politicians, he has used patronage for the furtherance of his own aspirations—not for the benefit of the public service or of his party. The result has been party distraction and division, the aggravation of which can be averted only by the nomination of a candidate acceptable to the Republicans of the two counties.

The burning of the Hoboken ferry-boat *James Watt* was the result, apparently, of an accident which could hardly have been foreseen; but some *facts* have been ascertained which deserve the attention of all ferry companies. We are told in the published reports that the explosion of gas filled the engine-room in an instant with flames. This proves the existence of a great quantity of combustible material, in the shape of wooden fittings, &c., all of which must have been exceedingly dry and liable to burn rapidly. Is it not possible to employ iron in engine-rooms? Indeed, why cannot our ferry-boats be constructed exclusively of iron? No doubt the Hoboken Company will study the case attentively, and do all it can to prevent similar accidents in future. In the meantime the possibility of such accidents will not increase public confidence in the ferry-boats.

We have often had cause to wish that the whole of our criminal population could be made to pass through Judge BEDFORD'S hands, or those of his associate, Recorder HACKETT. Yesterday the City Judge gave another proof of his capabilities for dealing with the great problem now baffling the Police. A man was found concealed in the house No. 125 Fifth-avenue. By a mistake of the Grand Jury, he was not indicted for burglary—if he had been, Judge BEDFORD would have sent him to the State Prison for twenty years. As it was, he got off with five years. But Judge BEDFORD'S warning to burglars will not be lost on these enterprising persons.

There is a tendency in some quarters to advance the price of articles at retail "on account of the European war." This is nothing but extortion under false pretenses. There is no reason why a single article of domestic consumption should cost more than it did a month ago, and consumers should understand and remember this fact. Great numbers of the working classes of this City suffer hardships enough without being subjected to all kinds of impostures, for which a pretext is sought in the cable telegrams from Europe.

WASHINGTON.

Copper and Nickel Coins as a Legal Tender—Affairs of the First National Bank of New-Orleans—Banking Under the New Currency Law—The Georgia Senate on the November Election—The Colored Cadet Inquiry—The Foreign Mails.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—A great many Postmasters have written here in relation to the disposition that can be made of copper and nickel coins received from postage, but which people do not like to take for change. Inquiry on this point was made of the Secretary of the Treasury by the Postmaster-General; and the Secretary has also received letters on the subject from owners of ferry-boats and others who come into possession of these coin in the regular way of business. A reply from his department says that the nickel cent coins issued under the act of Feb. 21, 1857, are not legal tender for any amount, but are exchangable at the mint of the United States, for three and five cent nickle pieces. The one and two cent pieces, authorized by act of April 22, 1864, which comprise the chief portion of the cent coinage in circulation, are a legal tender for any payment not exceeding four cents in amount. The three cent nickle pieces are a legal tender for sixty cents, and the five cent pieces for one dollar. There is no provision of law authorizing the redemption of the one and two cent pieces but a circular issued by the Secretary directs the redemption of the five cent pieces by the Treasurer and Assistant Treasurers, when presented in sums of not less than $100. It is evident that Congress must soon take some action on this matter. Mr. KNOX'S bill for the revision of the Mint laws, now pending in the Senate, makes proper provision for the redemption of all of these coins.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-ORLEANS.

The English High Court of Appeals has just made a decision that simplifies the matters with reference to the settlement of the affair of the First National Bank of New Orleans, which broke down three years ago, last Spring. A short time prior to its suspension it drew on the Bank of Liverpool for $300,000. This draft went to protest, and parties interested have been trying to get their claim on the preferred list, so as to receive the full amount. The decision is against them, and the money at stake, therefore, goes into the general assets for pro rata distribution. The New-Orleans Bank is in the hands of a receiver, and will probably pay about fifty cents on a dollar. No dividend has yet been declared, and none is likely to be declared at present. Questions are pending in the Supreme Court, viz.: Whether the Government shall be preferred as a creditor, about a certified check for a large amount that came into the hands of the receiver; and about BEAUREGARD'S railroad, which was turned over as part of the assets. The bank cannot be wound up till these are settled. The receiver is Col. CASE, to whom the Department awards great praise for the service he has rendered.

ACTION OF THE GEORGIA SENATE.

The latest information from Georgia is that its Senate, on Saturday last, after a long and somewhat exciting debate, by vote of 21 to 14, passed the following preamble and resolution against an election in November, which have yet to be acted upon in the lower branch of the Legislature:

Whereas, The constitutional term of the several officers of this State, including that of this General Assembly, is necessarily dependent upon the time when, under the several acts of Congress, the Constitution goes into operation as the paramount law freed from military influence; and whereas, the act of Congress of July 15, 1870, does not fix said time, and the same cannot be definitely settled until Congress shall decide by the actual admission of our Senators and Representatives; and whereas, it is unwise further to complicate affairs by the election of new officers while the period when the State Government, as such under the Constitution, begins its existence is uncertain; therefore,

Resolved, That the General Assembly so shape its legislation that no election shall be held for the various officers provided for by the Constitution until Congress, by the admission of our Senators and Representatives, or in some other way, shall definitely determine whether the Constitution of this State is held to go into operation as the paramount law in 1868 or in 1870.

THE COLORED CADET QUESTION.

The Court of Inquiry ordered by the Secretary of War to investigate the charge that the colored Cadet SMITH, at West Point, has been badly treated, closed its labors last week, and the record and findings are now in the hands of Secretary BELKNAP. The Court sat without regard to hours, and examined everybody likely to know anything about the matter. The record fills nearly 200 pages of foolscap manuscript, and a copy of it is to be furnished to the House members of the Board of Visitors, who were also ordered to look into the subject. The Secretary will necessarily be some time in reading the papers for his approval or disapproval, but he expects to make the finding of the Court public in ten or twelve days.

THE FIRST BANK FORMED TO ISSUE GOLD NOTES.

The first national bank to issue gold notes, as per the provisions of the recent act of Congress, will be established in Boston, on the application of the banking-house of Messrs. KIDDER, PEABODY & CO., of that city. They will have a capital of $300,000. The necessary papers in the premises will be issued by the Controller of the Currency as soon as the matter can be reached. The only question not settled is that relative to the name of the bank. The Department must of course prepare new notes, and it will probably be three months before the institution gets into operation. Correspondence has been had with other houses in relation to this style of bank, but none have made direct and formal application as yet for the authority.

THE EUROPEAN MAILS.

Pretty much everybody has given up all hope that any arrangement can be made for carrying our mails on the German steamers while the war lasts; and there is nothing in any of the talk about an American line that leads to belief in its establishment at present. All our foreign mails will, therefore, go forward regularly by the English steamers. Some persons think these

may in future put up the rates on us, but the Postmaster-General says he will not submit to this, but employ our naval vessels if necessary.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE SHIP-BUILDING INTEREST.

Deputy Commissioner DOUGLASS has instructed Collector SELDEN, of the Third District of Connecticut, to suspend the collection of all taxes assessed upon ship-builders' sales under the act of March 31.

THE NEW CENSUS.

The returns to the Census officers so far, indicate that by the 15th of August about half the country will have been visited and enumerated by the Assistant Marshals, and it thought that the 1st of September will witness the substantial completion.

Vice-Admiral PORTER left Washington this morning for Narragansett, R. I.

CONSULS RECOGNIZED.

The President has recognized BASIL WAGENER as Consul of Nicaragua, at Baltimore; JOSEPH OYARZABALY Y BUCELLI, Consul of Nicaragua at Boston, and FRANCISCO PERRERA, Consul of Bolivia at San Francisco, Cal.

PRE-EMPTION CLAIMS.

Under the recent act of Congress, pre-emption settlers who, prior to July 14, 1870, had filed for unoffered lands, are required to prove and pay for their claims in one year from the passage of the act. Settlers on such lands will hereafter be allowed three months in which to file declarations, and, after that, eighteen months in which to pay for their claims; but after that period, if payment is not made, such claims will be forfeited. The Commissioner of the General Land Office has taken measures to notify all persons interested of this important change in the pre-emption system, and will forward circulars to all the land offices in the country to the above effect without delay.

TREASURY CONTINGENT EXPENSES.

The Chief Clerk of the Treasury Department, today, directed that hereafter no purchases on account of the contingent and other expenses of the Treasury Department will be paid for, unless made by persons duly authorized by him to make the purchase.

THE CASE OF REAL.

Gov. Hoffman's Reasons for not Commuting the Sentence—The Law Must be Vindicated.

The following is the full text of Gov. HOFFMAN'S lettter to Ex-Judge STUART, giving his reasons for not commuting the sentence of REAL:

NEWPORT, R. I., Monday Morning, Aug. 1, 1870.

MY DEAR SIR: Since the hearing in Albany on Tuesday last, I have given much reflection to the case of REAL. I have carefully re-examined the evidence taken at the trial, and also all the affidavits and other papers which you submitted to on Saturday morning. I cannot, consistently with my sense of duty, commute the sentence. The case upon the evidence is a very plain one. SMEDICK was a policeman. On the evening of the 23d of July, 1868, while walking through the street on duty, REAL stepped up to him and, with a revolver, shot him twice—once through the head and once through the body. He died instantly. When Officer MEE attempted an arrest, REAL threatened to shoot him. MEE tried to seize him. He then attempted to escape. When arrested almost immediately afterward, he said he had shot SMEDICK, or, if he had not, that he had tried to. He made substantially the same remark to Police Sergeant MCCONNELL the same evening at the Station-house, and in the presence, also, of ANTHONY J. ALLAIRE. He did not claim then what he has since claimed—that SMEDICK, without provocation, struck at him with his club before he shot him. He gave no excuse. He assigned no reason for his crime. It is now claimed by the prisoner that SMEDICK had for a long time persecuted and abused him, and had on more than one occasion beaten him with a policeman's club. In support of this assertion you have filed with me several *ex parte* affidavits. SMEDICK is dead. His mouth is closed, and there is no one who feels it a duty to vindicate him against the charge. Assuming it to be true, it does not justify or excuse the prisoner. It shows, however, a motive for his crime, and that he had reason to desire to be revenged. It is not disputed that the last occasion upon which it is said SMEDICK maltreated REAL was about three weeks before REAL shot him; time enough, surely, for the violence of passion to cool, although it seems not enough for the spirit of revenge to disappear. It is now also claimed on behalf of the prisoner, and he asserted it the day after the murder, that SMEDICK came up to him on the night in question and struck two blows at his head with a club, whereupon he shot him. The prisoner not only did not assert this on the night of his arrest, but the evidence on the trial plainly contradicts it. You have submitted to me two *ex parte* affidavits bearing on this point, made since the trial and very recently. The circumstances under which they appear to have been made, and the reasons given why the parties who made them did not appear at the trial, compels me to reject them as unworthy of credit. You point to the recommendation of mercy, made by the jury, when they pronounced the verdict of guilty. I have duly weighed it. I cannot, of course, say what led them to make it, nor can I find anything in the evidence to justify it, or to warrant me in heeding it. You present to me, also, a petition for commutation of sentence, signed by more than five thousand people, together with letters from many men, for whose opinions I have great respect. All of which have been considered by me. I am well aware how much sympathy for REAL now exists. The murdered man, sent out of the world without a moment's warning, seems to be forgotten. There is no one to speak for him, while thousands ask for mercy for the man who killed him. A large portion of the Press join in the demand; clergy and officials, merchants and bankers, help to swell the list of petitioners. And yet, unless the prisoner's own statements against every reliable witness on the trial are accepted as true, he wantonly, wickedly and deliberately shot down in the public streets a public officer. Those who ask for commutation for him have, however, no official responsibility, and can plead for mercy even against the demands of justice. On the other hand, my responsibility is an awful one. They cannot appreciate it. I realize it solemnly and fully. A life of a fellow-man is in my hands. I need not say to you, whom I have known for so many years, how gladly I would heed the cry for mercy and spare his life if I could. My judgment, however, tells me that the prisoner was justly convicted of murder, and that the interests of the community demand that he should suffer the penalty. The case presents a clear and distinct issue between law and lawlessness. The law must be vindicated. Tell REAL, therefore, he must die on the day appointed for his execution.

Very truly yours,

JOHN T. HOFFMAN.

Hon. SYDNEY H. STUART.

Rumored Attempt to Release the Prisoner—His Reported Escape Officially Contradicted—Significant Precautions.

All day yesterday strange stories were in circulation in various parts of the City, that an organized plan had been agreed upon by the who favor JOHN REAL, the murderer, seeking to effect his release from the Tombs in order to secure his escape from the gallows, there being no other apparent chance for the condemned criminal. Rumor had it that several gangs of lawless men, each numbering one hundred strong, had been formed, and ordered to report at some convenient rendezvous for the purpose of making a combined and desperate assault upon the Tombs prison in order to seize the person of REAL and give him his liberty.

So rapidly did these rumors accumulate that they came from all quarters to Superintendent JOHN JOURDAN, who as usual with him deemed them of sufficient importance to be noticed. He accordingly took action and ordered a reserve force from those precincts adjacent to the 6th to report to Captain THOMAS H. KENNEDY at his station in Franklin street, and the latter officer at once placed a strong cordon of patrolmen around the Tombs prison, who were specially instructed to keep a look-out for any suspicious characters or bodies of men.

About midnight the rumors of the day bore their fruit in the report that JOHN REAL had indeed escaped from the City Prison, and it was generally believed among the night-hawks and gamblers who infest Broadway, near Houston, Spring and Bleecker streets. So widespread was the rumor that a reporter of the TIMES called at the Tombs at 12½ o'clock this morning, and obtained access to Night Warden JOHN ORR through his wicket, when he authoritatively and decidedly denied the report, saying that REAL was asleep in his cell and in custody of Deputy Sheriffs.

Probable Wife Murder in Jersey City—A Horrible Deed.

About 10 o'clock last night the alarming cry of murder echoed through the lonely and obscure streets of the former City of Bergen, and disturbed the equanimity of the quiet citizens just about to seek repose. Capt. PEARCE, of the Fourth Precinct, with his usual promptness, hurried to the house whence the chilling shriek proceeded, when a horrifying spectacle was presented to his view. A woman about to become a mother, was stretched on the floor, all bruised and battered, from head to extremities. In feeble accent she stated that her husband, named GEO. BURCHEL, had knocked her down, kicked her black and blue, and literally danced and stamped in her chest and abdomen. When he satisfied his fiendish ferocity he escaped through the back door and fled the city. Capt. PEARCE procured the services of a physician, whose opinion of her recovery is far from assuring. She was gradually sinking at 11 o'clock last night. BURCHEL'S sister, who was in the house at the time of the outrage, has likewise absconded.

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

The British Parliament—Passage in the Lords of the Education and Census Bills—The Canadian Volunteer Fund—Yachting and Racing in England—Spanish Affairs.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—In the House of Lords, today, after a discussion of the war question, the Education bill was taken up and passed. The Census bill was next considered, and, after a sharp effort on the part of the Bishops to prevent a full denominational return, was also passed. The House then adjourned. In the House of Commons, Mr. MONSELL, Under Colonial Secretary, said the Government would reimburse Jamaica for the seizure of the schooner *Le Have*.... The Lord Mayor's fund for the Canadian volunteers now amounts to £300. .... The regatta of the Royal Yacht Squadron was to have commenced today with a race for Her Majesty's Cup, but a heavy fog prevailed, which compelled a postponement.... The Brighton races commenced today. The Brighton Stakes, (handicap,) of 15 sov. each, was won by Sir C. LEGARD'S ch. c. *Border Knight*, four years old, by *Adventurer*, out of *Miriam*.... The betting on the race for the Doncaster St. Leger Stakes, which will be run for on the 14th of September, is as follows: 90 to 40 against Lord FALMOUTH'S b. c. *Kingcraft*, by *King Tom*, out of *Woodcraft*; 7 to 1 against Mr. W. S. CRAWFORD'S br. c. *Palmerston*, by *Brocket*, out of *Rita*.

MADRID, Aug. 2.—The meeting of the Cortes and the proclamation of amnesty, are postponed in consequence of the Carlist agitation. The Government is violently attacked by the monarchical Press for the delay in reassembling the Cortes.

India—Additional Arrests in the Aurora Case.

BOMBAY, Aug. 2, via LONDON.—Additional arrests have been made here of parties implicated in the scuttling of the ship *Aurora*.

CUBA.

Important Dispatch from Madrid—Indemnification Demanded from Washington for Outrages in Cuba Upon American Citizens.

MADRID, Aug. 2.—The Ministerial Council has been debating a note recently received from Washington in regard to Cuba, in which the United States Government demands, among other things, indemnity for American citizens illegally expelled from the island.

THE EAST.

Powder Mill Explosion in Maine—Congressional Nomination — Crime in Rhode Island—Forgery in Boston.

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 2.—The Oriental Powder Mill No. 3, near Gorham, exploded this morning at 9 o'clock by the clogging of the machinery. JAMES JORDAN, of Raymond, and CLINTON HOOPER, of Windham, employes, were badly burned, so that they will probably not recover.

SACO, Me., Aug. 2.—The Democratic Congressional Convention for the First District met in this city today and unanimously nominated Hon. WM. P. HAINES, of Biddeford.

BANGOR, Me., Aug. 2.—The body of JOSEPH PAULIN, Jr., missing since last Thursday evening, rose to the surface of Morse's mill-pond, after a thunder shower, this morning.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 2.—MICHAEL J. MURPHY, marble-polisher, in this city, beat his wife with a club today so savagely that it is doubtful if she survives the injuries. The affair originated in a drunken quarrel.... A barn of SAMUEL MARTIN, in Bristol, was burned this morning. Loss, $2,500; partially insured. WM. A. MARTIN, son of the owner, has been arrested as the probable incendiary.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug 2.—A few days ago several $1,000 and four $500 United States five-twenty bonds of 1867 issue were obtained in this city on an altered certified check upon the name of CHARLES MACKAY, New-Orleans.

BOSTON, Aug. 2.—The following is the regular weekly statement of the condition of the banks in this city:

Capital	$47,350,000
Loans	107,935,376
Specie	4,439,523
Legal tenders	8,883,528
Due from other banks	16,044,261
Due to other banks	16,461,240
Deposits	38,537,730
Circulation	25,116,724

THE WEST.

Congressional Nomination in Illinois—Opening of a New Railway—Large Fire in Chicago—Base-Ball—The Indianapolis Exposition.

CHICAGO, Aug. 2.—JESSE H. MOORE was renominated for Congress by the Republican Convention of the Seventh District of this State. ....The Lake Superior and Mississippi River Railroad, reaching from St. Paul to Duluth, ran its first train through yesterday. The last rail was laid at 7½....Nearly half a block fronting on Clay and Seventh streets, Dubuque, was burned last night. Included in the buildings burned was a livery stable, in which several valuable horses perished. The loss is $20,000, and is partially covered by insurance.... A match game of base-ball was played today between the Lone Stars, of New-Orleans, and the Athletics, of Chicago, which resulted in a victory for the former by a score of 24 to 19.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 2.—The day has been mostly spent in opening and arranging the goods and putting up the machinery. Large additional invoices of goods arrived last night and this morning. The fabrics on exhibition this year are vastly superior in quality to any previous exposition.

A Pardon for O'Neil—Proposed Mass-Meeting of Irishmen in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 2.—A mass-meeting of Irishmen will be held on Thursday night to consider the propriety of petitioning President GRANT on his arrival here to pardon Gen. O'NEIL and other Fenians now in prison for violation of the Neutrality laws.

THE SOUTH.

The North Carolina Troubles—Additional Arrests in Alamance County—The Finances of Georgia—Important Message of Gov. Bullock—Coolie Labor in Virginia.

RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 2.—The Marshal of the Supreme Court has returned from Yanceyville. Col. KIRK refused to surrender the citizens held in custody. The counsel for the prisoners moved first, for an attachment against KIRK, and second, for a writ to some competent persons to bring in the bodies and call out the power of the county, if necessary. Chief-Justice PIERSON refused both motions, reiterating his former declaration that the power of the Judiciary has been exhausted and that he has no *posse comitatus* to enforce the writs. Six other citizens of Alamance were arrested yesterday.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 2.—Gov. BULLOCK sent a message to the Legislature, today, transmitting reports of the Controller of the Treasury and of the Treasurer. The Governor recommends the payment, in gold, of the principal and interest of the bonds issued before the war, and a new issue of seven per cent. gold bonds, to fund the currency bonds issued since the war, bearing mortgage on the State road. The bonded debt of the State is $6,014,500, and has not been increased since 1870. The State has salable property valued at over $12,000,000. The message was referred to the Finance Committee of the House with instructions to prepare a bill in accordance with the Governor's recommendation.

GREEN BRIER, White Sulphur Springs, West Va., Aug. 2.—Five hundred Chinamen have been engaged to complete the Lewis tunnel, and will be here in a few days. The colored people look upon the arrangement with much aversion.

Gen. TOOMBS was among the arrivals to-night.

The Ship Island Canal in Louisiana—New-Orleans to Pay Its Bonds—The Republican State Convention—Heavy Swindling Operation.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 2.—The Eighth District Court, today, directed the city authorities to sign $400,000 in bonds for the Ship Island Canal Company, in accordance with an ordinance of the City of Jefferson, passed before the annexation of that place to New-Orleans. An appeal was refused... Gov. WARMOTH and Lieut.-Gov. DUNN were elected delegates to the Republican Convention, which meets on the 15th.... GEORGE B. SHUTE, a cotton-buyer, who operated heavily the past season, has decamped, leaving brokers and bankers victims for a large amount.

Extensive Fire in Jeffersonville, Ind.—Loss, $50,000.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 2.—The extensive flour mill of SWYSER & MILLER, at Jeffersonville, Ind., was totally destroyed by fire this morning. 15,000 bushels of wheat and 300 barrels of flour were destroyed.

KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE.

The Difficulty at Grand Junction, Tenn.—The Survivors of the Silver Spray—Crimes in the State—National Convention of German Teachers at Louisville, Ky.—The Election.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 2.—The *Avalanche's* Grand Junction special dispatch says the trouble here, yesterday, was caused by a murder committed near that place on Saturday. One JORDAN, a white man, and LEWIS MILLER, colored, had a difficulty, during which MILLER was shot in the arm. MILLER sued out a writ against JORDAN, but in the absence of the Magistrate, the trial did not come off. On Saturday night some men went to MILLER'S house, bound him, carried him off about a mile and whipped him to death. An inquest was held next morning, and the evidence implicated W. P. JORDAN, ALLEN, his son-in-law, and JOHN BOWDEN, who were immediately arrested and taken to Grand Junction. The negroes were greatly enraged and flocked to town, armed, as they said, to protect the officers in enforcing the law. A guard was summoned and placed over the prisoners who, after examination, were committed to jail. ....The wounded passengers, by the disaster to the *Silver Spray*, are now in the hospital and all are doing well. All who are able to travel will leave for their homes by rail this afternoon.... A German named MEYER, a furniture dealer, shot himself in the head at a picnic last night, in Humboldt Park, inflicting a serious wound. Jealousy was the cause. A beautiful meteor was seen at 7½ o'clock, last evening, in the western sky....From papers discovered on the dead body of a man found in Lauderdale County last week, it is now ascertained that the deceased was F. H. CRANE, who kept a billiard saloon in Rochester, N. Y. He was murdered by some person unknown....Mrs. MARTIN, who was shot by the negro desperado, CHARLES WILSON, last Sunday, is somewhat better today, though it is not likely she will recover. WILSON'S wife, whom he shot at the same time, will die. WILSON has been tracked to this city, and not arrested up to this time.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 2.—The Convention of German Teachers of the United States opened its session here yesterday. An organization was effected by the election of Prof. FELDRER, of Detroit, President.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 2.—The election in Covington, Ky., yesterday, passed off peaceably. The vote was divided between the Democratic and citizens' candidates. The Democrats elected L. E. BAKER, Mayor, and all the rest of the city and county ticket, except the Marshal, who was elected by the Citizens' Party by sixty majority. In Newport the entire Democratic ticket was elected.

Base-ball—The Red Stockings Internal Difficulties.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 1—The game of base-ball between the Cincinnati and Maryland Clubs, resulted in a victory for the former by a score of 25 to 9. The Red Stocking Base-ball Club held a meeting tonight. The President, A. B. CHAMPION, Secretary J. P. JOYCE and Director THOMAS SMITH, resigned. A special meeting will be held two weeks from to-night. The Club is out of debt. The net profits of the last Eastern tour were $7,000. A resolution requesting the withdrawal of the resignations of the President, Secretary and Director was passed.

The Evangelical Alliance—Meeting at Saratoga Springs.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, Aug. 2.—A union meeting in favor of the Evangelical Alliance was held in the Baptist Church, Sunday evening. Hon. WM. F. ALLEN, of Oswego, presided, and interesting addresses were made by Rev. Dr. SCHAAF, Rev. Dr. S. J. PRIME, Rev. Mr. BOHEM, a Methodist Minister aged ninety-six years—a contemporary of Bishop ASHBURY—Rev. Dr. T. L. CUYLER, and Rev. Dr. J. P. DURBIN. It was a very interesting meeting.

The State University—Convocation at Albany.

ALBANY, Aug. 2.—The University Convocation of the State met in the Assembly Chamber, today, sixty members being in attendance. The Chancellor, Hon. J. V. L. PRUYN, delivered the opening address. Rev. Dr. ALDEN read a paper on lectures and text-books. Prof. WILSON, of Cornell University, read an elaborate paper on the logic of language and its application in teaching rhetoric and metaphysics.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

SYRACUSE, Aug. 2.—A fire broke out at 1 o'clock this morning, in the business centre of the city, and threatened for a time to be a very disastrous conflagration. The stores of TOWNSEND, GRANT & CO., hardware dealers; ROBT. H. DAVIS, book-seller; MICHAEL TOBIN, tobacconist; MOORE & JOHNSON, hatters, and several others were considerably damaged. The losses on the stocks and building amounts to $1,000; fully insured. The Syracuse House and the valuable property of the heirs of the Townsend estate had a narrow escape.

BOSTON, Aug. 2.—Judge GRAY, of the Supreme Court, today appointed the following persons receivers in the matter of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad, requiring bail from each in the sum of $50,000. JAS. W. CONVERSE, OTIS NORCROSS, THOS. W. PIERCE, of Boston, GEO. OLIPHANT, of New-York, and GEO. M. BARTHOLOMEW, of Hartford.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 2.—HARVEY HAUS, a gambler, was arrested this morning by Capt. DONOHUE, of Station No. 1, charged with drugging and robbing CHESTER DENNING, a farmer, from Arcade, of $1,200 in currency, and a gold watch. HAUS is fully identified.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 2.—JOHN W. BALDY and WILLIAM H. DUNCAN were placed on trial this morning for an outrage on Miss JARVIS and highway robbery and assault and battery on WILLIAM MOORLY, on South Broad-street, on the 14th of July. CHRISTOPHER NALTY, implicated in the crime, appeared as witness for the State. Miss JARVIS appeared on the witness-stand and detailed the outrage.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 2.—The race, today, for the $1,000 purse, free to all horses that never beat 2:40, was won by *Chestnut Dick*. Four heats were trotted. The great race between *George Palmer* and *Lady Thorn*, for $4,000, comes off to-morrow. *Lady Thorn* is the favorite in the pools.

Suspension of the Central Bank of Brooklyn—Cause of the Event—Its Liabilities Likely to be Met.

At 10½ o'clock yesterday morning the Central Bank of Brooklyn suspended payment. The immediate cause of this is said to have been the refusal at its clearing-house, the Marine Bank of New-York, to honor its paper. The, house, however, is supposed to be capable of meeting its liabilities should the requisite time be given by the depositors. A meeting of them will be held this morning to consider that subject. About three weeks ago the books were balanced, and it was found that the assets exceeded the liabilities by $14,000. Of late, it is rumored, the President has been speculating rather freely in Wall-street paper. Shortly after the announcement of the suspension a number of the stockholders made an application to Judge PRATT, in the Supreme Court, and had a receiver appointed in the person of Mr. SPAEDER, cashier of the bank. Its nominal capital is $200,000. The heaviest depositor is the City, which has at present $160,000 in it. COLB & MURPHY, auctioneers, on Fulton-street, have $14,000; WILLETS JARVIS, proprietor of a saloon next door to the bank, has $9,000; THOMAS MURPHY, of Fulton-street, has $15,000. The Post-office Department has also a considerable account, but the amount has not yet been ascertained. In 1857 a crisis of pretty much the same character was brought on by loose management. The President was Mr. T. PRUYN.

The Sappho Heard From.

The steamer *Russia* arrived at this port, yesterday, bringing intelligence that the yacht *Sappho*, which left Queenstown on the 8th of July had been sighted on Sunday, the 31st ult., in latitude 43° 11', longitude 58° 39'. This would make her within about 170 miles of this City.

EUROPEAN MAIL NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF LONDON AND RUSSIA.

The steam-ships *City of London*, from Liverpool July 21, and Queenstown July 22, and *Russia*, from Liverpool July 23, and Queenstown July 24, arrived at this port yesterday. They bring four days later news than that brought by the previous arrivals.

An noon on the 22d ult. an explosion took place at Woolwich Arsenal, by which THOMAS BLUNT, foreman at the detonating powder factory, was nearly killed. The work being dangerous, each man worked in a separate shed. One of the sheds blew up, but the others escaped.

A frightful accident occurred at Bordeaux, on the 21st ult., where a scaffolding, erected for a bull-fight, suddenly gave way. Twelve persons were killed and thirty-nine badly wounded, many having broken limbs. The engineer who had been intrusted with the erection of the structure has been arrested.

The emigration from Bremen from 1832 to 1863 comprised 811,416 passengers, and from 1864 to 1869 338,166 passengers, making a total of 1,149,582 from 1832 to 1869. In 1869, 63,519 passengers were transported from Bremen in 205 vessels; 59,340 of these persons were Europeans, 4,089 were citizens of the United States, 90 not described. The destination of 62,762 of the passengers of 1869 was the United States. In the same year, 1869, 12,141 emigrants sailed from Denmark. Of this number six left for Canada, nine for Australia, and all the rest for the United States. By nationality 4,360 belonged to Denmark, 6,514 to Sweden and the remainder to Norway and Germany.

Some American *entrepeneurs*, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, wrote the other day to Mr. SPURGEON to ask him to go to America and lecture. His reply was characteristic: "GENTLEMEN: I I am much obliged for your very courteous letter, but you are under a mistake. I am not a lecturer. I now and then give a lecture for some good object, but I do not do it well, and, moreover, have no ambition in that line. I am very glad to preach, but not if there is any charge at the door. Moreover, I have no kind of idea of visiting the States."

The will of Mr. GEORGE WILLIAM WHISTLER, of the City of New-York, in the United States, but late of Brighton, Sussex, was proved in London under £100,000 personalty in England, the executors being his relict, and Mr. WILLIAM E. WORTHEN and his (testator's) nephew, Mr. WILLIAM W. APPLETON, both of New-York. The will is dated April 5, 1867, and a codicil Feb. 24, 1869. The testator directs that his property shall be divided into nine equal parts, and leaves to his wife three of such parts, and one-ninth to each of his children; that his children shall reside in America until they have attained twenty-one; and that his sons receive their education at one of the colleges in that county.

The death is announced in London of Hon. FRANCIS CHARTERIS, eldest son of Lord ELCHO. On the 22d ult. he rose at his usual hour, and gave directions that his breakfast should be prepared. Some time afterward he was missed, and search being made he was found in the apartment to which he had gone, with a terrible wound in the head, apparently inflicted by a bullet from a revolver. The bullet had passed below his right eye, and lodged in his head. His left side became rapidly paralyzed, and he ceased to breathe in the course of the afternoon. The precise circumstances under which the shot was fired are uncertain, but medical opinions afford ground for the supposition that the occurrence was accidental. Mr. CHARTERIS was only twenty-six years of age.

The late Sir R. HARVEY, says the London *Times* of July 22, was buried yesterday. It is supposed that he had for several weeks contemplated self destruction. So long since as the middle of March he went to the shop of Mr. JEFFRIES, gunsmith, of Orford-hill, Norwich, and selected a pistol, which he said he wanted to purchase for his son. It was taken to the private door of the Crown Bank, where Sir ROBERT himself received it from the boy who carried it. He afterward brought it back, and several other pistols were subsequently supplied to him, but they did not seem to suit him. Yesterday week, the day on which Sir ROBERT committed the fatal act, he went to Mr. JEFFRIES again, and said he must have a pistol that afternoon. Mr. JEFFRIES handed him a six-chambered central fire revolver. Sir ROBERT said, "That will do; now let's go and shoot it." They went into a back garden, and after Mr. JEFFRIES had fired a shot Sir ROBERT said, "Now let me have one; come you behind me." He fired, but his arm shook so violently that Mr. JEFFRIES had to caution him to be sure and keep the pistol down. He fired a second shot, and then said, "That will do." The pistol was loaded in all the chambers, and Sir ROBERT asked twice, "Are you sure it will go off?" Having been answered in the affirmative, and having also been supplied with some more cartridges, he left the shop, with the words, "Perhaps I shall come to-morrow and let you know how I like it." What followed is already known.

The passengers who shipped at New-York for Bremen, by the North German Lloyd steamship *Main*, which arrived at Southampton on the 20th, landed there, and proceeded to London, preferring to take this course and the chances of getting home by any route that may be open to them, rather than to remain on board the steamer for an indefinite period. The three steamers *Main*, *New-York* and *Leipzig*, all belonging to the North German Lloyd, remain in harbor at Southampton. A Plymouth telegram to the London papers of the 23d says the Hamburg and American Company's steamer *Holsatia*, from New-York, has arrived here with 239 passengers, 82 sacks of mails, and $248,000 in specie. All the mails, including those for Hamburg, and the passengers for England and France, have been landed here, with the specie which has been consigned for England. The *Holsatia* remains here for the present. It is expected that many of her passengers for Hamburg will also land here. The *Holsatia* experienced foggy weather on the American coast.

Mr. MOTLEY'S recall the *Cosmopolitan* pronounces "a public insult and a personal injury." "Mr. MOTLEY," our contemporary adds, "has been infamously ill-used, both at Vienna and at London. Scarcely has he got well settled in a fine mansion that does credit to the Embassy, and where he has been robbed to the tune of $15,000, when he is ordered to pack, and give place to a gentleman from New-Jersey, whose father once ran on the Clay ticket for the Vice-Presidency. And this is all the public—on this side of the Atlantic at least—know of Mr. FREDERICK THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN."

PREVOST PARADOL.

The News of his Death Received in Europe—His Relations with the French Government—Letter to a Friend in England.

The *Pall Mall Gazette*, of July 21, says: "A telegram of this morning shocks us with the intelligence that the new French Ambassador at Washington has died by his own hand. The telegram suggests insanity, whether upon any plausible grounds we know not. Waiting the arrival of details we cannot help surmising the wretched end of the eminent French Liberal to be among the first bitter fruits of this unhappy war. The relations of M. PARADOL to Imperialism as long as Imperialism remained avowedly absolute and irresponsible, are as well known as they were clearly defined. He was the trenchant yet temperate critic of pretensions that shocked him alike as a politician and patriot. His moderation was his force, and he was an Irreconcileable in the best sense of the word, for he was not to be bribed or bought. When the Empire took "Constitutionalism" for its watchword, accepted a Parliamentary Ministry, and professed to give pledges of its sincerity, M. PARADOL, in an evil hour, began to listen to the voice of the charmer. If he were deceived and betrayed, he was deceived in common with a host of distinguished Frenchmen of his own way of thinking, with a number of English journals certainly impartial and usually clear-sighted. No candid man has ventured to impeach M. PARADOL'S honesty; he had vindicated it as martyr to the censorship of the Press, by the self-denial of a career which refused power, pay and place. And we have reason to know that even before he left the French capital for his new post, he had begun bitterly to repent the precipitancy with which he had entered on the course which led to that post. He was more hurt, perhaps, by the friends who blamed his credulity than by the enemies who charged him with discreditable motives. The truth was, the step he had too credulously and good-naturedly taken was soon known to be a public disaster by the moderate Liberal Party, and his last days in his native land were embittered by his having this fact borne in upon him at every turn. He sailed for America heavy with doubt and hampered by regrets. Since then events have been moving fast, doubts have been changed to certainties, and regrets, we fear, to remorse. We need not stop to trace the course of his reflections; it lies so clearly on the surface of things. And as it seems to us we need search no deeper for the cause of the melancholy event, which so many Englishmen will find time to deplore even in stirring days like these.

The same paper of the 22d says: "The motive which led M. PREVOST PARADOL to accept the American Mission, as well as his forebodings in regard to the Emperor's policy, are expressed in a letter which he wrote to an English friend on the eve of his departure for the United States. The following is a translation of that letter, and will be read with painful interest:

PARIS, June, 17, 1870.

MY DEAR FRIEND: I have received your letter, and understand—do not doubt it—the very natural feeling which inspires you. To think of the regrets which my resolution may have caused is more painful to me than I can say, and you know it as well as myself; but you also know how strong the reasons are which dictated it. Disgust of the Press has seized me after fifteen years of that hard career; I experience actual sickness whenever I take up my pen. As to entering into public affairs through the Chamber, that was evidently my proper path; but what could be hoped after so many futile efforts which had in this respect proved my powerlessness? To be a demagogue and *anti-propriétaire* in the towns, to be a proprietor on such a scale in the country as to be able to devote 40,000 or 50,000 francs to an election—these are the conditions of success. I can fulfill neither the one nor the other; and must have continued to apply myself with disgust to the Press while vainly circling round the Chamber. Moreover, if by any possibility I had entered the Chamber, in the present dearth of capable men and with the ascertained tendencies of the Emperor, I could not have escaped the Ministry any more than M. BUFFET, and the separation which is made today would have been postponed for only a little while. What, then, was I to do? Live in the country and renounce politics? Certainly that is what my heart would have chosen, but that, too, was out of my power, you know. The part which I have taken, seeing in it something of the order of destiny, (for I, too, have my superstitions,) gives me a year or two of repose while preparing me for affairs, and keeps me away long enough for the course of events to be settled and determined. Thus far, to those who know more than I do, I say only one thing: it is that, whatever it costs me, I could not and ought not to do otherwise. To you from my heart,

PREVOST PARADOL.

The French papers unite in paying a tribute of respect to the eminent *litterateur*, who was so great an ornament to their profession, but all of them describe his death as having been caused by the rupture of an aneurism.

MR. DICKENS' WILL.

The Document in the Probate Court—Miss Hogarth in the Will.

From the London Times, July 22.

The will of the late CHARLES DICKENS, which is written in his favorite blue ink on a sheet of letter-paper, has been proved in the Court of Probate by the executor, Mr. JOHN FORSTER, and the executrix, Miss GEORGINA HOGARTH, the sister-in-law of the deceased. It was executed May 12, 1869, and there is a codicil, dated June 2, in the present year. The personalty is sworn under £80,000. He bequeaths 19 guineas to every servant, £1,000 to Miss ELLEN LAWLESS FERNAN, £1,000 to his daughter, MARY DICKENS, besides an annuity of £300 per annum so long as she is unmarried. If she marries the annuity ceases, but in that case she shares with the testator's other children in the provision made for them. He gives to Miss GEORGINA HOGARTH £8,000, and adds:

"I also give to the said GEORGINA HOGARTH all my personal jewelry not hereinafter mentioned, and all the little familiar objects from my writing-table and my room, and she will know what to do with those things. I also give to the said GEORGINA HOGARTH all my private papers whatsoever and wheresoever, and I leave her my grateful blessing as the best and truest friend man ever had."

He gives to his eldest son, CHARLES, his library of printed books, his engravings and prints, the silver salver presented to him at Birmingham, the silver cup presented to him at Edinburgh, and his shirt-studs, shirt-pins and sleeve-buttons. He leaves £8,000, in trust, the annual income thereupon to be paid to Mrs. DICKENS during her lifetime, the trust fund after her decease to be divided among his children. To Mr. JOHN FORSTER he leaves the gold repeater which was presented to him at Coventry, and such manuscripts of his published works as were in his possession at the time of his decease. He gives to his executor and executrix absolute power over his estate. After having copied the form of words which his legal advisers assured him were necessary, he proceeds:

"I solemnly enjoin my dear children always to remember how much they owe to the said GEORGINA HOGARTH, and never to be wanting in a grateful and affectionate attachment to her, for they know well that she has been through all the stages of their growth and progress their ever useful, self-denying and devoted friend. And I desire here simply to record the fact that my wife, since our separation by consent, has been in the receipt from me of an annual income of six hundred pounds; while all the great charges of a numerous and expensive family have devolved wholly upon myself. I emphatically direct that I be buried in an inexpensive, unostentatious, and strictly private manner, that no public announcement be made of the time or place of my burial, that at the utmost not more than three plain mourning coaches be employed, and that those who attend my funeral wear no scarf, cloak, black bow, long hatband, or other such revolting absurdity. I direct that my name be inscribed in plain English letters on my tomb without the addition of 'Mr.' or 'Esquire.' I conjure my friends on no account to make me the subject of any monument, memorial, or testimonial whatever. I rest my claims to the remembrance of my country upon my published works, and to the remembrance of my friends upon their experience of me."

By a codicil he leaves his interest in *All the Year Round* to his son CHARLES.

THE NATHAN TRAGEDY.

The Assassin Yet Undiscovered—Labors and Disappointments of the Police—Facts and Theories—A Possible Clue in a Pair of Ragged Pantaloons—The Coroner's Action.

Absurd theories and sensational stories continue to multiply in connection with the Nathan tragedy much faster than do the chances of apprehension of the murderer. After what has been promulgated it is impossible to say what may not be put forth, and it is scarcely necessary to add that nearly all that has been stated beyond the mere facts of the discovery of the body and its surroundings has little foundation in truth. Very much of that which has been given with regard to marks about the body is totally untrue, like the story of the imprint of a blood-stained hand. There was nothing anywhere about the house which even imagination could construe into such a thing. There were no blood-marks anywhere except immediately about the body on the floor, door-casing and wall, and here there was nothing but smears. The carpet was saturated under and about the body, and there were great smears upon the door-casing and wall nearest to the right leg, which was uncovered and smeared in the same way. None of the marks upon the door and wall were more than two feet above the floor, so that it was obvious none of them could have been made by a man's hand, unless the man was in a prostrate position, but it was the universal opinion among those who examined them most closely that they were caused by Mr. NATHAN himself after his fall, by the spasmodic action of his leg while he was in his death-struggle. Wounds such as he received would not necessarily cause instant death, and it may have been many minutes after he had fallen and been left by the assassin before he died. During that time the blood flowed freely from the numerous wounds, and it may indeed have been that little blood had flowed before he fell. But whatever the facts may have been in this respect, it is absolutely certain and susceptible of indisputable proof that except those immediately about the body and those plainly made by Mr. WASHINGTON NATHAN when rushing to give the alarm, there are no blood-stains anywhere about the house or premises. The tell-tale spot in the yard is as purely imaginary as the marks of the aristocratic hand. The bed a few feet away, was quite spotless; the little room in which the assassin stood when beating Mr. NATHAN in the door-way, was stainless; the door-knobs had no trace of red, and it was this concentration of all signs of the murder immediately about the murdered man, that is the most singular and perplexing of the circumstances of the case. More than any thing else this fact tends to induce the belief that the assassin went away comparatively bloodless, and it utterly confutes the most preposterous of all the sensational stories which have gained currency that the murderer went away with his boots in his hands because they were filled with blood. Where he undoubtedly stood there has never been a drop of blood, and possibly not having upon his whole person enough to fill a thimble, he plainly had none whatever upon his feet, nor judging from the weapon he used, any upon his hands. There is no blood whatever on the end by which he held it and very little at the other with which he struck.

The efforts which have been made to connect Mr. WASHINGTON NATHAN with the crime have resulted undoubtedly in a great addition to the agony of the stricken family, but as yet have been without effect. All that has been lately advanced were among the first possibilities considered and acted on by the officials, but they were speedily found to be impossibilities. The Police, suddenly summoned into a house where they were strangers, naturally probed deep into the characters of its inmates, and examined minutely into all the circumstances surrounding each of them. The stained night garments of WASHINGTON NATHAN were not excepted, but the more they were scrutinized the more certain it seemed to become that the stains were received in the natural way he had stated. He wore socks, an undershirt, and a long night-gown reaching nearly to the feet, and it was the socks and gown which were stained. There were no "spatterings" of blood upon either; the socks were soaked nearly to the instep, and plainly by his stepping into the pool about the body, and the gown had a great blotch near the bottom and in front which was plainly produced by his stooping over the body. There was no need of chemical analysis to prove how and when those blood-spots were produced. Superintendent JOURDAN made no verbal comment upon these blood-stains after examining them, but his omission to place the owner of these garments under arrest or surveillance was more emphatic than any words could have been. Mr. WASHINGTON NATHAN has been silent, thus far, under the insinuations which have been heaped upon him, but it must be remembered that the Jewish faith demands seven days of entire seclusion as the season of mourning after a death in the family, and it is probable after this period has elapsed be will take active measures to repel these aspersions. As yet he has not demanded a full and formal investigation at the hands of Superintendent JOURDAN, but there is no doubt he will do so at the earliest possible moment. It is proper to add, in this connection, because of statements which have been made that Superintendent JOURDAN has never directly, or indirectly, even intimated his opinion of the guilt or innocence of any person who has been spoken of in connection with the crime. On the contrary, whenever the question has been propounded to him, as it has been an almost innumerable number of times during the past two days, he has invariably said that it was not his province to express opinions on suppositions but to discover facts.

The work of yesterday was incessant on the part of the Superintendent himself, of Capt. KELSO, Capt. BURDEN, and the detective corps generally, but it resulted in nothing encouraging. All manner of people came forward with all sorts of suggestions, and some brought facts which deserved and received investigation, but as the result of all this labor the assassin remained undiscovered. A hint that seemed promising was made concerning one TIMOTHY RYAN, a servant at the country house, who left his place, on Thursday, without giving warning, and was traced to the City, and even to the Twenty-third-street mansion, but when the matter was fully investigated, proofs of his whereabouts at the time of the murder were produced, and an unquestionable *alibi* established. Another fact, of which Superintendent JOURDAN has just come into possession, has not yet been fully investigated, and possibly may lead to something. A "sneak-robbery," which occurred a few nights since at No. 20 West Twenty-third-street, eight doors beyond the scene of the tragedy, was yesterday first reported to the Police. This protracted silence upon the part of the occupants in view of subsequent events would be most singular, but for the fact that the master is out of town with his family, and the house at the time and since the robbery has been in charge of a servant, who did not realize the importance of the matter, as nothing was taken from the house but a pair of black doeskin pantaloons. But the fact is deemed important because it shows that the attention of the sneak-thieves had been particularly attracted to the neighborhood of the tragedy. But more important still is the fact that the thief on that occasion effected a change in his apparel, putting on the good pair of pantaloons which he had stolen, and leaving behind him a pair of common material, much worn. This pair of frayed and ragged pantaloons, cast off by an unknown outlaw, have been removed to Police Head-quarters, and are held for whatever use can be made of them.

The iron "dog" has not been identified. Every shop in the City has been visited where such tools are used, but none have been missed from any of them. Superintendent JOURDAN said yesterday that it was the hope of every hour that some one would come forward to claim and identify it, but this hope has never been realized. Yet it is plain that it was long devoted to its legitimate use, as can be seen from the most cursory examination of it.

ACTION OF THE CORONER.

Those who do not know the exact truth regarding the proceedings of Coroner ROLLINS in relation to the murder of Mr. NATHAN, are evidently of the opinion that he has neglected his important duties and interests of the people at large in postponing the inquest until a future and indefinite date. A portion of the local Press has also abused the Coroner for permitting the body of the victim to be disturbed before the detectives arrived to take a survey of the scene and search for clews to the murderer's identity, and also for causing all of the surroundings of the tragedy to be either disturbed or removed altogether. The action of Dr. ROLLINS has been compared to that of the Coroner who so effectually muddled the Burdell murder by his officiousness. Now the fact is that Coroner ROLLINS did not assume jurisdiction, or even know of the murder of Mr. NATHAN, until after the Police Superintendent and his detectives had made a thorough investigation. As soon as he received notice of the main facts in the case Dr. ROLLINS at once proceeded to the house where the murder was committed, and there acted in full accord with Superintendent JOURDAN. He expressed himself as only too willing, as well as anxious, to afford the Police every facility and all the aid in his power, and it is well known that Superintendent JOURDAN has assumed full control of the house and its contents ever since. There have been no clues destroyed or thrown away, for the simple reason that there were none—at least, scarcely any of tangible form. The postponement of the inquest until such time as the Superintendent of Police was able to report progress or confess defeat was a step taken by Dr. ROLLINS, with the approbation of the District-Attorney and the legal authorities in the county, and the public may rest assured that the Coroner will not endeavor to thrust his office into the case until there has been a thorough investigation.

The Coroner has resolved to proceed with the investigation on Thursday next. The gentleman composing the jury will today be notified to attend at the Thirtieth-street Police Station, at 11 o'clock on Thursday morning, that being the place and time set down for the examination of the witnesses. It is intended to examine Mr. WASHINGTON NATHAN more at length, also Mrs. KELLY and her son. In fact, all that were in the house at the time of the murder will be called upon to testify as to their knowledge of the affair and its antecedents. The laborers who were employed around the house will be sworn, in the hope that some facts may be elicited that may give a clue to the assassination. A stenographer is to be employed by the Coroner to take down all the minutiæ of the evidence, and in the language delivered by the witnesses. It is thought that it may be necessary to adjourn the investigation from time to time, and even keep the case open for several weeks, in order to allow the Police an opportunity to prosecute their search after the murderer or murderers. The following is a list of the names of the jurors impaneled to inquire into the case:

HENRY MILLER, No. 3 Union-square.
G. W. BURNHAM, No. 128 Fifth-avenue.
M. B. FIELD, No. 30 Stuyvesant-square.
EDWARD R. JONES, No. 21 West Twenty-third-street.
C. H. MELDERBERGER, No. 69 West Twenty-third-street.
BENJAMIN F. RUSSELL, No. 38½ West Fourteenth-street.
HENRY A. HORN, No. 1,193 Broadway.
H. PERKINS, No. 958 Broadway.

Dr. JOHN BEACH, the Deputy Coroner, has framed a careful opinion, the result of a critical examination of the body of the murdered man. From the wounds on the head he is at present of the opinion that the blows were inflicted by at least two and perhaps three different instruments, and that it is impossible that the incised wounds on the back of Mr. NATHAN'S head could have been caused by the ship-carpenters' "dog" found in the house after the murder. His full opinion will not be given to the public until submitted to the jury.

THE HEAT.

Renewal of the Reign of Terror—Another List of Casualties.

Yesterday proved to be another of those hot days that have so tried the endurance and patience of our citizens, especially those compelled to labor unprotected from the rays of the sun. From an early hour it became evident that the Summer solstice was not over, for the pavements became hotter and hotter as the hours passed by, and people were only too glad of an opportunity or excuse to remain indoors or on the shady side of the main thoroughfares. Those at leisure sought relief from the heat and unhealthy air of the City by excursions down the Bay or on one of the rivers. The cool breeze to be found on the water amply repaid the excursionists for their experiment, and the owners of the different boats reaped an abundant harvest. The Long Branch races attracted a large crowd of people, who combined two pleasures in one by going there.

The heat, of course, occasioned several casualties, as were reported by the Police:

JOSEPH ROBERTS, aged sixty-eight, of Newark, was seized with illness in a Belt car, near the Battery, and died while being removed to the Liberty-street Station-house.

HANNAH SIMONDS, aged twenty-eight, was found sick in the street. She had no home, and was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

MARY DOLAN, aged forty, was found in Eleventh-avenue, near Fifty-first-street, overcome by the heat and removed to Bellevue Hospital.

JOHN MARKS, aged thirty-five, of First-avenue and Seventy-seventh-street, was prostrated by the heat in Seventh-avenue and sent to Bellevue Hospital.

JAMES O'HARA, aged seventy-four, no home, found quite ill in Centre-street; sent to Bellevue Hospital.

An unknown man was found, sun-stricken, in Twentieth-street, near Irving-place, and removed to Bellevue. He is thirty-two years of age, with dark hair, whiskers and moustache, dressed in dark clothes, and wore a white hat and gaiters.

THOMAS HANEY, of Bloomingdale, fell from his wagon in the Third Ward, and sustained a slight concussion of the brain, but recovered and went home.

MARGARET MOORE, aged forty-seven, was found in Second-avenue, near Forty-sixth-street, suffering from sun-stroke. She was sent to Bellevue Hospital in an ambulance.

PETER BENNETT, aged thirty, laborer, was found sick in the street and sent to the Superintendent of Out-door Poor.

The following were the indications of the thermometer, in the shade, yesterday, at the hours mentioned, at WILLIAM P. BYRNE'S Mineral Water, "Spa," No. 169 Broadway:

	Deg.		Deg.
6 A. M.	76	4 P. M.	88
8 A. M.	76½	6 P. M.	86
10 A. M.	85½	8 P. M.	83
12 M.	80½	10 P. M.	82
2 P. M.	90	12 P. M.	80¼

DR. SAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY.—$500 reward for an incurable case. Sold by druggists, or by mail 60 cents. A pamphlet free. Address R. V. PIERCE, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.—*Advertisement.*

Congress and Empire Spring Co.'s Depot for Congress, Empire and other Mineral Spring Waters, No. 94 CHAMBERS-ST., NEAR BROADWAY. Free deliveries daily, City and Brooklyn. Natural waters only.

Wedding and Visiting Cards—Also, cards for Golden, Silver, Tin and Wooden Weddings. EVERDELL'S elegant styles, No. 302 Broadway.

A Safe, Sure and Speedy Remedy for diarrhea, dysentery, cholera, Summer complaint and all bowel affections may be had in JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM. Compounded with care from the best understood ingredients known to the medical faculty, its action is prompt and always to be depended upon, while the reputation it has attained as a standard household remedy, should induce all at this season of the year to keep a bottle of so useful a medicine by them. Sold by all druggists.

If the Baby is Cutting Teeth, Use that old and well-tried remedy, MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, which greatly facilitates the process, and is sure to regulate the bowels. It relieves the child from pain, corrects acidity and wind colic, and, by giving the infant quiet, natural sleep, gives rest to the mother.

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Patentees and Manufacturers of
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Bank Vaults, Vault Doors, &c.
No. 189 Broadway, New-York.

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MARRIED.

LANCEY—DANFORTH.—At Paris, July 19, at the American Legation and the English Embassy, by Rev. E. Forbes, M. A., ALICE RICHMOND TALBOT, daughter of the late James B. Danforth, of Drybrook, Dobb's Ferry, Westchester County, to ROBERT CONN LANCEY, eldest son of the late Major Wm. Lancey, R. E.

DIED.

WAINWRIGHT.—On the 19th day of June, on board the United States steamer *Mohican*, of wounds received in the attack on the *Forward*, on the coast of Mexico, June 17, JONATHAN MAYHEW WAINWRIGHT, Master United States Navy, in the 22d year of his age, son of the late Commander Wainwright, United States Navy, and grandson of the late Bishop Wainwright.

The funeral services will be held at Trinity Chapel, on Wednesday, Aug. 3, at 10½ A. M. Relatives and friends of the family and officers of the navy are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

ARNOLD.—On Monday morning, Aug. 1, after a lingering illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude, having a firm trust in her Savior, MARIA, the beloved wife of A. P. Arnold, in the 59th year of her age.

The friends of the family, and of her son, Dewitt C. Arnold, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday, at 1 P. M., from her late residence in 93d-st., second door west of 3d-av.

☞ Providence and Greenwich, R. I., papers please copy.

BENSON.—At Pamrapo, N. J., July 31, ELIHU WALTER, infant son of Greenville R. and Irene Benson.

Funeral at the Coleman House, on Wednesday, Aug. 3, at 2 P. M.

BUTLER.—On Saturday, July 30, in Philadelphia, Mrs. SARAH A., widow of John Butler, Jr., late of Tarrytown, N. Y., in the 49th year of her age.

The funeral will take place from the Presbyterian Church, corner 4th-av. and 22d-st., (Rev. Dr. Crosby's,) on Wednesday, the 3d inst., at 10 A. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

BALDWIN.—Died in Wildbad, Germany, June 7, ANN ELIZA, wife of J. C. Baldwin, of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the Church of the Holy Savior, on 25th-st., near Madison-av., on Thursday, 4th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

DRENCKLEE.—On the 1st inst., at Brighton, Mass., Hon. JOSEPH DRENCKLEE, aged 61 years.

Funeral on Thursday, the 4th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

DRAPER.—On Sunday, July 31, in the 56th year of her age, ANTONIA C. P., wife of Prof. JOHN W. DRAPER.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence at Hastings-on-Hudson, on Tuesday morning, Aug. 2, at 9 o'clock. A train leaves the Hudson River Railroad depot for Hastings at 7 A. M.

DEXTER.—On Saturday, July 30, WILLIAM PHELPS DEXTER, eldest son of George and Mary E. Dexter, aged 19.

Funeral on Wednesday, Aug. 3, at 1 P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 255 Henry-st., Brooklyn. Relatives and friends are invited without further notice.

FERRIS.—At Clifton Springs, N. Y., on Aug. 1, of brain fever, HARRIET FRANCES, youngest daughter of Chancellor Ferris.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, without further invitation, at No. 108 East 12th-st., on Wednesday, at 4 o'clock P. M.

FULLER.—At West New-Brighton, Staten Island, on Monday evening, Aug. 1, ALFRED IRVING, youngest child of Ralzie J. and Belle De W. Fuller, aged 19 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, West New-Brighton, Staten Island, on Wednesday, Aug. 2, at 12 o'clock.

GREGORY.—At Nyack, N. Y., on Saturday, July 30, WALTER GREGORY, in the 35th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of his family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, D. S. Gregory, No. 97 Washington-st., Jersey City, on Wednesday afternoon, Aug. 3, at 3 o'clock, without further notice.

IDE.—At Rahway, N. J., Tuesday, Aug. 2, ELIZA SLAMM, wife of Willard Ide, late of New-York, in the 60th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral on Thursday, 4th inst., at her late residence, Rahway, N. J., at 12 o'clock. Carriages in waiting at the depot to meet the 10 A. M. train from New-York.

LIGHTBODY.—On Sunday, July 31, 1870, ANDREW LIGHTBODY, son of the late James Lightbody.

Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, Aug. 3, at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 161 East 50th-st., corner of 3d-av.

MEAD.—At Bethel, Conn., on Monday, Aug. 1, ELIZABETH B., wife of David H. Mead, in the 25th year of her age.

MUNDELL.—At Bay Side, L. I., on Monday, Aug. 1, CHARLES DE HASS, aged 13 months, son of Wm. A. and Emma P. Mundell.

Funeral on Wednesday afternoon, Aug. 3, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 287 Carlton-av., Brooklyn. Relatives and friends are invited without further notice.

MALCOLM.—Aug. 1, after a brief illness, in her 63d year, CHARLOTTE, relict of the late James Malcolm, Esq., of Lurgan, Ireland.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

☞ Belfast papers please copy.

STRANG.—At Yonkers, N. Y., on Tuesday, Aug. 2, 1870, LUCIUS CLARK, infant son of William and Florence B. Strang, aged 5 months.

Funeral services to be held at the residence of of his grandfather, L. E. Clark, Locust Hill av., Yonkers, on Thursday afternoon, Aug. 4, at 5 o'clock. The remains will be taken to New-Haven, Conn., for interment.

TAYLOR.—On Tuesday evening, Aug. 2, RHODA CLAPP, wife of Lewis Taylor, in the 78th year of her age.

Notice of the funeral in Thursday's papers.

TODD.—On Monday, Aug. 1, HANFORD C. TODD, M. D., in the 38th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from Zion's Episcopal Church, Dobb's Ferry, on Wednesday, Aug. 3, at 11 A. M.

THORNE.—At Long Branch, on Tuesday, Aug. 2, JOSEPHINE CAUSETEN, only child of Jonathan, Jr., and Harriet V. S. Thorne, aged 9 months and 9 days.

Funeral on Thursday from No. 526 5th-av.

VAN WYCK.—On Monday, Aug. 1, 1870, PHILIP G. VAN WYCK, aged 84 years. His funeral will take place from his late residence at Sing Sing, on Wednesday, Aug. 3, at 2 P. M.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

WILLIS.—On Monday, Aug. 1, after a lingering illness, Mrs. ELIZABETH WILLIS, in the 79th year of her age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. Josiah Jex, No. 18 East 40th-st., on Wednesday morning, the 3d inst., at 10 o'clock.

☞ London (England) newspapers please copy.

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Subscription in Paris, 15 francs per annum; for the United States, $5 in greenbacks.

THE QUEEN'S CUP.

An Exciting Race Expected on Monday Next—Other Races to Follow—Account of the America's Victory.

The arrangements for the great race between the American yachts and the English yacht *Cambria*, on Monday next for the possession of the celebrated Queen's Cup, are now nearly complete, and the contest is expected to be one of the most exciting that has ever taken place in New-York Bay. Nearly all the vessels belonging to the New-York and Atlantic Yacht Clubs fleets will enter for the nautical struggle, and their owners will strive to their utmost to retain the prize won by the *America* in 1851.

The work of repairing the hull and of coppering the keel of the *Cambria* will be finished today, after which she will be open for the inspection of visitors at the foot of Tenth-street, East River. She has been newly fitted out with a staysail, mainsail and foresail, and her owner, Mr. ASHBURY, has adopted every measure for increasing the speed of his schooner. His only hope of winning the cup, it is said, lies in the chance of a stiff breeze on the day of the race. Mr. BENNETT has decided not to enter the *Dauntless* for the cup, but has announced his intention of making another match with the *Dauntless*. The owners of the yachts *Idler*, *Phantom*, *Alice*, *Tidal Wave*, *Madeline* and *Tarolinta* are also desirous of running against the English craft.

THE FORMER RACE FOR THE QUEEN'S CUP.

At no time since the establishment of the Royal Yacht Club was there such an excitement among its members as occurred on the occasion of this race. Passengers on the London Railroad on that day said that from the moment of leaving Waterloo Road Station until arriving at Cowes, nothing else was talked of by railroad and steam-boat passengers except "the Yankee yacht." A singular unanimity of opinion prevailed as to her qualities. She was able, they said, to outsail "all creation," except that other Yankee, the *Maria*. Still they hoped, Micawber-like, that "something might turn up" to save the honor of Old England. Every possible criticism was made upon the foreigner. Her speed was only "a trick of build," and she would only win once and then be found out. Besides, she was "so ugly," and had "so little room in her;" with a hundred other crumbs of comfort, the very enjoyment of which only served to show how deeply seated was the feeling of utter despair of her being matched, at least for the present. Southampton overflowed with strangers. Wanderers were moving about the streets long after midnight, knocking at impracticable doors, and drawing night-capped heads from the windows, only to receive the unpleasant intelligence that there was no room for them.

Shortly after 9 o'clock, the yachts were at their stations off the Club-house, the *America* lying considerably astern—a strange-looking craft enough, with her long, low, black hull, and thick, stiff-looking rakish masts, not at all the sort of "phantom ship" that FENNIMORE COOPER loved to paint. The following shows the impression she made upon one of the English critics:

"A big boned skeleton she might be called, but no phantom. Hers are not the tall, delicate, graceful spars, with cobweb tracery of cordage, scarcely visible against the gray and threatening evening sky, but hardy stocks, prepared for work, and up to anything that can be put upon them. Her hull is very low; her breadth of beam considerable, and her draught of water peculiar—six feet forward and eleven feet aft. Her ballast is stowed in her sides about her water lines; and as she is said to be, nevertheless, deficient in head room between decks, her form below the water line must be rather curious. She carries no foretopmast, being apparently determined to do all her work with large sheets; and how she can do it this day will probable show better than any of the short and accidental courses that she has hitherto run against yachts of the Royal Yacht Squadron."

The following were the yachts entered for the race: The Royal Yacht Squadron Cup, of £100 value, open to yachts belonging to all nations. Course round the Isle of Wight. To start at 10 o'clock. Stations—No. 1 being next Cowes Castle:

1. Beatrice, (schr.,) 161 tons, Sir W. P. Carew, Bart.
2. Volante, (cutter,) 48 tons, J. L. Craigie, Esq.
3. Arrow, (cutter,) 84 tons, T. Chamberlayne, Esq.
4. Wyvern, (schr.,) 205 tons, the Duke of Marlborough.
5. Ione, (schr.,) 76 tons, Almon Hill, Esq.
6. Constance, (schr.,) 218 tons, Marquis of Conyngham.
7. Titania, (schr.,) 100 tons, R. Stephenson, Esq., M. P.
8. Gipsey Queen, (schr.,) 160 tons, Sir H. B. Hoghton, Bart.
9. Alarm, (cutter,) 193 tons, Joseph Weld, Esq.
10. Mona, (cutter,) 82 tons, Lord Alfred Paget.
11. America, (schr.,) 170 tons, J. C. Stevens, Esq.
12. Brilliant, (three-mast schr.,) 392 tons, G. H. Acker, Esq.
13. Bacchante, (cutter,) 80 tons, B. H. Jones, Esq.
14. Freak, (cutter,) 61 tons, W. Curling, Esq.
15. Stetta, (cutter,) 65 tons, R. Frankland, Esq.
16. Eclipse, (cutter,) 50 tons, H. S. Fearon, Esq.
17. Fernande, (schr.,) 127 tons, Myor Hellartyn, Esq.
18. Aurata, (cutter,) 47 tons, Le Marchant Thomas, Esq.

At 9:55 the signal gun to heave short and prepare for starting was fired, and a moment afterward foresails and jibs were run up upon six or seven of the squadron. Within three minutes all were ready but the *America*. She was not only astern but apparently resolved not to hurry herself. At length the enormous foresail was displayed, and as if to show how expert her crew could be if they liked, her gib, both her fore and aft mainsails and gaff-topsail on her main were spread in an instant, and when the second gun was fired, a little before 10 o'clock, she went away with the rest. The *Beatrice* led, the *Arrow* being second, the *Volante* third, *Gipsey Queen* fourth, the remainder pretty close together, and the *America* last. A tight breeze was then blowing from west-south-west. Within the first minute the vast superiority of the *America* became visible. She began at once to glide up to the fleet, and then to pass one yacht after another, until off Old Castle Point; and before the steamers that were going round to Ventnor had got their passengers on board, she had taken the fourth place, the *Volante* being first, *Arrow* second and *Beatrice* third; and all that could be said for them was that they were delaying her from taking the lead a little longer than the others.

The only question now was whether the cutters could beat her in rounding the island, as she had already beaten the *Pearl* to windward. As she spun along, an old sea dog observed: "D'ye see that 'ere steamer? I'm blessed if the Yankee don't beat her out of sight around the island;" and the signal-master at the Club-house said to a gentleman who asked for information, "Pshaw, Sir, catch her! You might as well set a bull-dog to catch a hare."

The rest of the story is soon told. The *America* ran ahead so fast that when she returned to the starting-point, Cowes Castle, the following memorable colloquy took place between the Queen and one of her officers: "Who is first?" said the Queen. "The *America*." "Who is second?" "Nobody!" The fact is that when the *America* first appeared no other yacht was in sight.

The Frauds on the Pension Office—Further Developments—Another Member of Congress Implicated.

From the Washington Republican, Aug. 1.

In our issue of Saturday we alluded to the fact that proceedings were about to be instituted against a certain member of Congress who had figured somewhat before the House Committee on Military Affairs in connection with the sale of cadetship investigation. As was no doubt inferred by many, the individual alluded to was RODERICK R. BUTLER, of Tennessee. The circumstance of the case as charged are somewhat as follows: In 1869 Mr. BUTLER was the attorney for procuring a pension for a soldier's widow living at a place in the northwest corner of North Carolina called Horse Creek. The case having been found apparently correct, a check for the back money, amounting to $473, was sent to the Pension Agent at Raleigh, N. C., who in turn forwarded it to BUTLER, at Washington. The check left Raleigh on the 27th of October, and was cashed at the banking-house of JAY COOKE & Co. on the 29th. The check bore the indorsement of the widow at Horse Creek, and the schedule of time at the Post-office Department shows that nine days was the shortest possible time a letter could go from Raleigh to that place and return to Washington, and if a single connection was missed twelve days would be required. Suspicion was aroused at the Department, and an investigation showed that the pensioner could not write her name, and, further, that she had not received the money. Before further proceedings were had Mr. BUTLER was called on for an explanation, and he admitted having signed the check, but claimed he had the power of attorney to do so, which he promised to produce, and after a long delay he produced a paper purporting to be a power of attorney from the claimant, and also an affidavit taking back all she had said in her former statements. These two documents, bearing dates at periods widely different, were at first taken by the Pension Office as a satisfactory explanation, and the investigation was suspended. Other charges coming in, the investigation was placed in the hands of another special officer, the former one having left the Bureau; and an examination showed that the two latter documents were written on the same sheet of paper, although there were six months difference in the dates, and that the certificates of the Court attached was affixed by the clerk, who is a son of the enterprising member. This was thought a little too rough for even a member of Congress, and an officer of the Bureau has been dispatched to bring the case before the Courts and sift it to the bottom. The same officer has been ordered to investigate serious charges against JOHN A. WIMPEY, member elect from Georgia, in connection with charges of forgery and frauds upon the Pension Office. Other agents are to be dispatched shortly in another direction in pursuit of equally high game.

The Erie Case—An Attempt to Rescind the Change of Venue.

A motion was made before Judge BARNARD, yesterday, on behalf of Mr. RAMSEY, to vacate an order taken by default, before Judge BALCOM, removing this case from Delhi, in Delaware County, to this county. Counsel applied for the opening of the default, on the ground that due notice had not been served, and that the order had been irregularly obtained. In opposition it was contended that the whole proceedings were regularly conducted, and that applicants had been before Judge BALCOM, and had hearing of the motion postponed once, and had failed to attend afterward. They also procured an order from Judge PECKHAM, staying proceedings, which they failed to serve until default had been taken. The Court denied the motion with costs.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

At the Exchange, yesterday, although the attendance was limited, one sale was effected. ROBERTS & MCGUIRE disposed of a lot and four-story brown-stone front house, the latter 20x102.2, on the north side of Seventy-first-street, twenty feet east of Fourth-avenue, for $21,762. The house is not yet completed, and it will require a large expenditure before this is accomplished. This work is to be done by the purchaser, and the fact being considered, the price realized was a good one. MICHAEL FOWLER and PATRICK MCDONALD were the successful bidders at the sale, and to them the property was struck off.

To-morrow Messrs. JOHNSON & MILLER's sale of lots at Carlstadt, N. J., takes place, and will, without doubt, be attended with success. The sale at this place, by the same firm, last Fall, was a fortunate one in its results, as was also the one hold a week or two since of lots at Woodridge, in the immediate vicinity. The lots to be offered to-morrow are advantageously located, and should command the attention of investors.

It is getting to be somewhat of a question as to the exact extent of territory covered by the suburbs of New-York. Although it is a conceded fact that New-York capital and New-York enterprise exercises a controlling influence throughout the whole country, still, in real estate matters it can hardly yet be said that the vicinity of New-York extends to Pennsylvania. Be this as it may, on Thursday, the 16th inst., as will be seen by a reference to our advertising columns, Messrs. LAWRENCE, OAKLEY & FLEURY will introduce into the State of Pennsylvania the New-York method of disposing of city lots at auction, with all the appliances, such as a free collation and other attractions incident to a sale of this kind. The property to be sold consists of 900 lots and plots situated in the City of Scranton, among the most valuable of any in that section. A more particular reference to this transaction will be made as the day for its consummation approaches.

Summary of Sales Yesterday.

NEW-YORK.

By Roberts & McGuire.

4-story brown-stone house and lot, n. s. 71st-st., 20 ft. e. of 4th-av.; lot 20x102.2 ..... $21,762

Transfers of Real Estate.

New-York.

Allen-st., e. s., 124 ft. n. of Broome-st., 24.9x87.6	$32,900
Boulevard and 143d-st., n. w. corner, ½ blockx375	16,000
Madison-st., s. s., 263 ft. e. of Scammel-st., 23x94.10	17,125
Norfolk-st., w. s., 150 ft. s. of Stanton-st., 25x100	23,000
Norfolk-st., e. s., No. 140, 25x55.5x51x100	28,750
7th-st., s. s., 237 ft. e. of 1st-av., 25x90.10½	13,000
10th-st., n. s., 245 ft. e. of Avenue A, 25x94.8	24,000
37th-st., n. s., 121 ft. e. of 2d-av., 30.4x99.10	1,500
51st-st., s. s., 248 ft. w. of 2d-av., 16.3x100	14,000
61st-st., s. s., 20 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 20x80	32,000
70th-st., n. s., 165 ft. e. of 4th-av., 60 9x100	23,000
72d-st., n. s., 370 ft. w. of 2d-av., 5x102.2	800
85th-st., n. s., 275 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x102.2	2,900
111th-st., s. s., 627 ft. w. of 3d-av., 17.10x100.11	6,300
124th-st., s. s., 303 ft. e. of 3d-av., 19x100.11	16,000
Avenue B, w. s., 60 ft. s. of 15th-st., 20x43x20x60	13,050
1st-av., w. s., 124 ft. s. of 47th-st., 24.2x60	21,000
4th-av. and 42d-st., s. w. corner 104.8x269.9x58x 176.4	260,000
8th-av., w. s., 20 ft. n. of 42d-st., 20x75	33,000

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Atlantic-av., s. s., 24 ft. e. of Wyckoff-av., 25x100	$4,000
Atlantic-st., s. s., 246 ft. w. of Court-st., 21.9x50	11,000
Ainslie-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of Graham-av., 25x100	5,000
Clark-st., n. s., 58 ft. w. of Fulton-st., 36.6x18.7x9.8x11	9,000
Dean-st., n. s., 383 ft. e. of Grand.av., 16.8x100	4,750
Grand-st., n. s., 50 ft. e. of Olive-st., 75x98.9x25x89	6,700
Hewes-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of Bedford-av., 64.6x90	30,000
Sackett-st., n. e. s., 175 ft. s. e. of Bond-st., 125x100	19,000
State-st., n. e. s., 175 ft. s. e. of Smith-st., 25x100	3,000
State-st., n. e. s., 150 ft. s. e. of Smith-st., 75x100	11,000
Warren-st., s. w. s., 150 ft. s. e. of Hoyt-st., 25x100	2,500
2d-place, s. s., 241 ft. e. of Court-st., 16.11x133.5	10,000
2d-place and Clinton-st., s. e. corner, 68.6x115	40,000
7th-st., s. s., 193 ft. w. of 5th-av., 21x100	1,000
Marcy-av. and Rutledge-st, west corner, 60x200	8,000
Tompkins-av., e. s., 80 ft. s. of Willoughby-av., 20x100	7,000
Vermont-av., w. s., 50 ft. s. of Baltic-st., 50x100	2,150

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE, ON STATEN ISLAND—A beautiful place of 12½ acres, situate 2½ miles from either landing. The house is an ornamental brick cottage of twelve rooms: the grounds are underdrained, consisting of woods and lawn, a great variety of evergreen and fruit trees; good garden. Will be sold for two-thirds of its value to settle an estate. Apply to W. G. TALMAN, No. 18 Fletcher-st., New-York.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE CHEAP, in Plainfield, N. J., within one block of Front-st., near the principal lake, consisting of a corner lot, 29 feet front, 100 feet deep, new house, 20x24, four rooms; wash-house, 9x12; good water; price $1,700. Call for six days at JAMES W. McCULLOUGH'S, on Race-st., Plainfield, near the Mission school-house; hours, 1 to 6 o'clock P. M.

FOR SALE—$1,500—A NICE COTTAGE-house, containing nine rooms and cellar; water in the kitchen; a good yard and garden; fruit, flowers, &c.; situated near Wilmington, Del., on the Brandywine. For particulars address R. WARDELD, Locust Valley, L. I.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country-seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

RIVERDALE.—A PLACE OF EIGHT acres, with 1,700 feet of street front; house large; water, gas and burglar alarm. Apply to the owner on the premises, H. L. ATHERTON.

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FURNISHED HOUSE ON WASHINGTON-SQUARE TO LET.—This house probably is the most desirably located in this City (on Washington-square) for the attraction of desirable and genteel boarders. A large proportion of the rent will be taken by the present occupants in part payment for board for himself and family, in which are no small children. The house is very handsomely furnished throughout, more completely than houses generally rented for boarding-houses. It has never before been let for that purpose. No parties will be treated with who cannot furnish the best of recommendations as to respectability and responsibility, and who cannot furnish security if required. Possession given Sept. 1, or earlier if required. Address B. R. S., Box No. 195 general Post-office, with name, address and references.

TO LET—FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE NO. 42 Sussex-st., Jersey City, four blocks from Cortlandt and Desbrosses street ferries; eleven rooms, in perfect order; finest location in the city. Apply to A. McL. GREGORY, No. 1 Montgomery-st., (Darcy Building,) Jersey City.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

E. A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer.
TO MANUFACTURERS AND OTHERS.

IMPORTANT PEREMPTORY SALE BY AUCTION OF

900 BUILDING LOTS AND PLOTS

IN THE CITY OF SCRANTON, PENN.,

On TUESDAY, Aug. 16, at 10 o'clock, on the premises, at Scranton, by LAWRENCE, OAKLEY & FLEURY.

Nine hundred beautifully-located building lots, of 23 to 26 feet 8 inches front by 150 to 160 feet in depth, on avenues 80 feet in width, each lot having a back outlet on street 20 feet wide.

These lots form the most beautiful portion of the city plot, gradually rising in slope several hundred feet, giving superb views from each of the blocks of many miles in extent.

For salubrity, beauty of its buildings, width of its avenues, together with its business and social advantages, Scranton offers rare inducements. From a population of about ten thousand twelve years ago, it now numbers upward of sixty thousand persons.

A mountain stream of large volume crosses the property at an elevation sufficient to supply abundantly all the city with the purest water for domestic or steam purposes.

The particular attention of manufacturers and others is invited to this rare opportunity for profitable investment. Coal can be had for about fifty cents per ton, and raw material and provisions at the lowest figures. Four or five trunk railroads centre here, being only four or five hours from New-York.

A BOUNTIFUL COLLATION WILL BE SERVED PREVIOUS TO THE SALE.

Terms of sale half cash, balance on liberal time, if desired, at six per cent. interest. Nuisances interdicted.

Further particulars at sale.

J. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

BY JOHNSON & MILLER, NO. 25 NASSAU-ST., New-York.

THURSDAY, Aug. 4,
At 1 o'clock, on the premises,
GREAT AND PEREMPTORY SALE
OF
575 CHOICE BUILDING LOTS
ON
THE BERRY FARM, AT CARLSTADT, N. J.
GREAT OPPORTUNITY TO BUY BEAUTIFUL SITES FOR HEALTHY, ECONOMICAL AND TASTEFUL COUNTRY HOMES.

This beautiful property is situated within 300 feet of the Carlstadt Depot, and only one-half mile from Rutherford Park Station. The ground is high; magnificent views are had in every direction for miles. Streets and avenues have been opened on the property, and every lot is available for immediate improvement. The communication with this City by the Erie and Hackensack Railroads is constant; yearly commutation $60, or ten cents per trip. A large and substantial stone mansion, conveniently arranged, with barn, shed, &c., will also be sold. Title perfect. The property has been in the possession of the Berry family for over 200 years, and is now for the first time offered at public sale.

Sale positive to the highest bidder.

Special trains from foot of Chambers-st. at 12 o'clock on the day of sale.

Free collation on arrival of the train.

If the weather is stormy, the sale will take place on the next fair day.

Terms easy. For maps and railroad tickets, apply to JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 35 Nassau-st., New-York, and No. 157 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JOHNSON & MILLER'S

SPECIAL TRAIN
FOR NEW-BRUNSWICK,
will leave foot of Cortlandt-st.,
ON WEDNESDAY, AUG. 10, 1870,
at 11:10 o'clock, A. M.
COLLATION AND BAND OF MUSIC, UNDER FINE TENTS, ON ARRIVAL,
after which
523 OF THE MOST DESIRABLE LOTS
ever offered, will be sold at auction, to the highest bidder, regardless of price.
THE VAN NUISE FARM,

situated almost in the centre of, and on the highest ground in the city, with excellent surroundings; streets all graded, and every lot ready for immediate use, must prove a profitable investment to purchasers at the coming sale. Livingston-av., bounding the farm on the south, and Remsen-av. running near its northerly line, are each fine wide thoroughfares. Powers, Howard, Talmadge, Ward, Lawrence, and Fulton sts., all laid down on the City Map, are opened, graded, and run through the property.

A volume could easily be written of the advantages of New-Brunswick, as a place of residence; situated on the Raritan River, in the finest agricultural portion of the State, the cost of living is fully twenty per cent. less than in New-York, or any of its adjacent cities, while its communication with the Metropolis is constant by twenty-eight daily trains. No place in Westchester County can be so readily reached, and at as low rates of commutation, viz: $85 per annum. New-Brunswick contains a population of 20,000. It has water and gas. Rutgers College, at which hundreds of our most popular divines, literary, and public men, received their scholastic education, is within sight of the property to be sold, as are also, twenty churches, scores of Grammar and free schools, etc., etc.

The coming sale will afford the best opportunity ever offered to secure lots and plots at reasonable prices in the most select portion of the city.

Half the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Title unquestionable.

Should the weather prove stormy the sale will take place the next fair day.

For information, maps, and railroad passes, apply to Johnson & Miller, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, or to Rutsen Hardenburg, No. 139 George-st., New-Brunswick, N. J.

FINANCIAL.

LAKE SHORE

AND

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN

RAILWAY COMPANY

SEVEN PER CENT.

Consolidated Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds.

The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company, for the purpose of providing for the payment of its several mortgage debts as they become due, has executed a mortgage to the Union Trust Company, of New-York, as Trustee, upon the whole of its Railroad and branches, payable on the first day of July, in the year one thousand nine hundred.

COUPON BONDS of $1,000 each will be issued, with interest at Seven per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first day of January and July, in each year, and REGISTERED BONDS of $1,000, $5,000 and $10,000 each, without coupons, with interest at Seven per centum per annum, payable quarterly, on the first day of January, April, July and October, in each year, principal and interest payable at the office of the Union Trust Company in New-York.

We call the attention of investors especially to this class of REGISTERED BONDS, which, on account of the SECURITY AFFORDED AGAINST LOSS BY ROBBERY, FIRE OR OTHERWISE AND THE PAYMENT OF QUARTERLY INTEREST, offer an investment peculiarly desirable.

A limited amount of these bonds can be purchased at 97½, and accrued interest, upon application to

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,
NO. 18 BROAD-ST.

New-Jersey Seven Per Cent.

TOWN BONDS,

AUTHORIZED BY ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE and the issue restricted to one-tenth the assessed valuation of the real estate of the following towns

NEW PROVIDENCE, Union County;
BEDMINSTER, Somerset County;
BERNARD, Somerset County;

In $100s, $500, and $1,000, and having from 15 to 23 years to run,

AT 85, AND INTEREST,

Interest payable semi-annually, January and July, at the American Exchange Bank, New-York, free of tax. For full particulars apply to

PARKER & LAWRENCE,
BANKERS, NO. 1 WALL-ST.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD

OF NEW-YORK.

FIRST MORTGAGE

THIRTY-YEAR SEVEN PER CENT.

CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS.

FOR SALE BY

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

The Undersigned Offer for Sale

The First Mortgage Eight per Cent. GOLD BONDS

OF THE

St. Joseph and Denver City R. R. Co.

Interest payable February and August. Price, 97½ and accrued Interest in Currency. Pamphlets, with Map, &c., furnished on application.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,
Commercial Agents, No 54 Pine-st.
TANNER & CO.,
Fiscal Agents, No. 49 Wall-st.

DUNKIRK, WARREN AND PITTSBURG R. R.

SEVEN PER CENT., GOLD.

PAYABLE DEC. 1 AND JUNE 1, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

$1,000,000 FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, THIRTY YEARS TO RUN, AND PAYABLE IN GOLD.

This road runs from Dunkirk, on Lake Erie, to Warren, Penn., connecting the New-York and Erie and Lake Shore Railroads with the Pennsylvania Railroad, and running through the coal and oil regions. These bonds we offer at 90 and accrued interest.

LITCHFIELD, DANA & STIMSON,
NO. 18 WILLIAM-ST.
MARX & CO., NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
And for sale by the
BROOKLYN TRUST CO.

AGENCY OF THE

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA,

NO. 17 NASSAU-ST.

Demand and time bills of exchange, payable in London and elsewhere, bought and sold at current rates; also, cable transfers.

Demand drafts on Scotland and Ireland, also on Canada, British Columbia and San Francisco. Bills collected, and other banking business transacted.

JOHN PATON,
ARCH'D McKINLAY,
Agents.

OFFICE OF THE CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 156 Broadway.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company the following gentlemen were unanimously re-elected for the ensuing year:

EFFINGHAM TOWNSEND,	JACOB VAN WAGENEN,
CHAS. R. SWORDS,	JOHN R. WILLIS,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,	PRESTON H. HODGES,
AMOS R. ENO,	WALTER BARNES,
JOHN WATSON,	HENRY COFFIN,
SAMUEL WILLETS,	JOHN D. GRIFFEN,
DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,	CHAS. H. ISHAM,
URIAH J. SMITH,	WM. PALEN,
SYLVESTER L. H. WARD,	JAMES B. AMES, JR.
JOHN SCOTT BOYD,	EGBERT A. CLARK.
ISRAEL CORSE,	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, Mr. JAMES B. AMES, JR., was unanimously re-elected President.

JOHN BARRY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, June 7, 1870.

FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE.

CHOICE

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS

PAYING

10 PER CENT. AND OVER,

FREE OF ALL TAXES,

AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE, AND CONFIRMED BY A LARGE VOTE OF THE PEOPLE AT ELECTIONS HELD FOR THAT PURPOSE. ALL OF A HIGH ORDER AND FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER.

INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. SUITABLE FOR PERMANENT, SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS. FOR SALE AT A LARGE REDUCTION BELOW PAR FOR THE PRESENT ONLY.

Real Valuation of Property......$41,800,000
Whole Indebtedness only.........$650,000

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE AT THE BEST RATES, AND BONDS PURCHASED BY OUT-OF-TOWN RESIDENTS SENT BY EXPRESS FREE OF CHARGE.

Trustees, executors of estates, capitalists and others seeking reliable investments are purchasing these loans.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
BANKER, STOCK-BROKER and AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

N. B.—First-class Investment Securities, paying large rates of interest, a specialty with this house for many years.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,

Guaranteed by the State of Georgia.

Bearing Seven Per Cent. Interest in Currency.

A LIMITED AMOUNT FOR SALE ON FAVORABLE TERMS.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
NO. 32 WALL-ST.

1st Mortgage

8 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS,

Guaranteed by the State of Alabama,

FOR SALE AT 95 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

BANKERS AND FINANCIAL AGENTS FOR THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
NO. 32 WALL-ST.

BANKING HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
NO. 32 WALL-ST.

Interest allowed on all daily balances of gold coin or currency accounts at market rates.

Persons depositing with us can check at sight in same manner as upon any of the banks.

Certificates of Deposit issued payable on demand or at a fixed date, bearing interest at the current rate.

Collections made promptly at all points.

We draw Bills of Exchange, make telegraphic transfers of money in London, and issue credits throughout Europe.

OFFICE OF THE

GEBHARD FIRE INS. CO.,

No. 141 BROADWAY, July 12, 1870.

At the annual election for Directors held this day, the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:

FRED. SCHUCHARDT,	JAQUES GUEDIN,
ADRIAN ISELIN,	SAMUEL M. BECKLEY,
EDW. BURCKHARDT,	ALEX. M. AGNEW,
JAS. W. BEEKMAN,	R. M. SCHIEFFELIN,
N. W. STUYVESANT,	WM. H. GEBHARD,
WM. BLOODGOOD,	ROBT. STUYVESANT,
WM. F. CAREY, JR.,	JOHN D. BREZ,
GEO. A. ROBBINS,	FRALEY C. NIEBUHR,
DAVID JONES,	JOHN R. SMITH,
J. P. GIRAUD FOSTER,	BENJ. T. KISSAM,
EDWARD COOPER,	RICH'D M. HARISON,
WM. D. WADDINGTON,	E. H. AMMIDOWN,
MARTIN ZBOROWSKI,	JOHN A. STEWART,
JOSIA. H. BURTON,	ALEX. N. GUNN,
HAMILTON BLYDENBURGH.	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, W. D. WADDINGTON was unanimously re-elected President, and N. W. STUYVESANT Vice-President.

JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ST. LOUIS, MO.

ST. LOUIS, July 16, 1870.

To the Honorable the Controller of the Currency, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: It is hereby certified, in pursuance of section 42 of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide for a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, that at a meeting of the stockholders of the First National Bank of St. Louis, located at the City of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, duly notified and held pursuant to law and the articles of association of said bank, at the office of said bank, at St. Louis, aforesaid, on the 16th day of July, 1870, it was voted by the stockholders of the said association, owning more than two-thirds of the stock, that said association go into liquidation and be closed on the 19th day of July, 1870.

In testimony whereof I have, by instruction of the Board of Directors of said association, hereto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of the association, at St. Louis, aforesaid, the day and year above written.

[Seal.] CHRISTIAN FISCHBACH, Cashier.

NOTICE.—The First National Bank of St. Louis, organized under the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, located at the City of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, is closing up its affairs. All note-holders and other creditors of said association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the association for payment.

CHRISTIAN FISCHBACH, Cashier.
ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 16, 1870.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT
for travelers' use, available in all parts of Europe, through the
MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD,
OF PARIS, LONDON, FRANKFORT-ON-THE MAIN, VIENNA AND THEIR CORRESPONDENTS.
Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on
CALIFORNIA, EUROPE AND HAVANA.

CANADA AIR-LINE RAILWAY COMPANY.

The Directors of the Canada Air-Line Railway invite tenders for the construction of their Line. Plans and specifications for the section from Glencoe to Aylmer will be on exhibition at the office of the Chief Engineer, G. L. REID, Esq., Hamilton, from the 22d August next.

All offers must be in the hands of the undersigned before the second day of September next, marked "Tenders for Construction of Canada Air-Line Railway."

JOSEPH PRICE, Secretary.
HAMILTON, Ontario, 25th July, 1870.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 59 Exchange-place, corner Broad-st.,
New-York,

Issue Letters of Credit for travelers payable in any part of Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia and America.

Draw Bills of Exchange and make telegraphic transfers of money on Europe and California.

JAMES G. KING'S SONS, BANKERS,
NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.

Issue letters of credit on London and Paris, available in all the principal cities on the Continent. Buy and sell exchange on London, Paris, Amsterdam, Edinburgh and Glasgow.

UNION PACIFIC SECURITIES.

FIRST MORTGAGE, 6 Per Cent., Gold; LAND GRANTS, 7 Per Cent., Currency; INCOME BONDS, 10 Per Cent., Currency; and STOCK, bought and sold. J. S. STANTON, No. 25 Broad-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

Eight Per Cent. Per Annum in Gold.

FREE FROM UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT TAX.
THE BALANCE
OF THE ISSUE OF
$1,500,000
First Mortgage Bonds
OF THE
ST. JOSEPH
AND
DENVER CITY
Railroad Company,

NOW FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.

These are a 30-year sinking fund bond, issued only upon a completed road, and bear eight per cent. interest in gold, payable on the 15th August and 15th February, in New-York, London or Frankfort, and are free from tax. These bonds are in denominations of $1,000 and $500, coupons or registered, and secured by an absolute and only mortgage upon the line, including all descriptions of rolling stock and equipments. This road is 111 miles in length, the largest portion of which is completed and successfully operated in the daily running of regular trains, the earnings of which are now in excess of the interest liabilities on this issue of bonds; over

$1,500,000

has already been expended upon this road from Stock Subscriptions and Donations. The Company are entirely free from debt. We unhesitatingly recommend them, and will furnish pamphlets, maps, and all information.

Price, 97½ and accrued Interest in Currency.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,
NO. 54 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.
TANNER & CO.,
NO. 49 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 336 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL - $1,000,000
DEPOSITS, OVER $5,000,000.

PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.
PAYS 5 PER CET. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER.
THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President. BENJ. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

Alabama 8 per Cent.
GOLD BONDS,
FREE OF ALL TAXES,
THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF
THE SOUTH AND NORTH ALABAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,

Guaranteed by the State of Alabama, in American gold, and secured by first mortgage of $22,000 a mile to JAMES BUELL and V. K. STEVENSON, Trustees, which mortgage has been examined and approved by Messrs. EVARTS, SOUTHMAYD & CHOATE, of New-York, upon the road, franchises, depots, lands and other property of every kind, in addition to the indorsement of the State of Alabama, which can only be had as the road is finished, equipped and received by the State Engineer as a first-class road and outfit, 50 miles of which have been finished, equipped, and so received.

The State of Alabama, in ordering the indorsement of these Bonds, specially provides for the prompt payment of principal and interest of the same in case the Company should fail to do so.

This is a south and north road from the City of Montgomery, 183 miles long to Decatur, on the Tennessee River, in direct line north by Nashville, Louisville and Cincinnati to Chicago.

The stock paid up and property mortgaged to secure the payment of these Bonds and interest is $4,590,000, which, with the indorsement of the State of Alabama, and the high rate of interest, makes THE BEST INVESTMENT NOW OFFERED.

A limited number of these Bonds are for sale at 95 and accrued interest, by Messrs.

V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
NO. 11 PINE-ST., AND
STOUT & DICKINSON,
NO. 25 BROAD-ST., N. Y.,
From whom full information can be had.

COLLECTIONS.

Howes & Macy, Bankers,
(*The same as an Incorporated Bank,*)
NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Have unusual facilities for making Collections on any part of the Union or Canada, with immediate Returns, at the very lowest Current Rates.

4 PER CENT. ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS

MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.
JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
NO. 8 WALL-ST.,
New-York,

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

$30,000
DETROIT CITY 7s.
$50,000
JACKSON, LANSING AND SAGINAW RAILROAD.
FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT 8s.
For Sale by
WILKINS & CO.,
Detroit, Mich.

EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS
OF THE
CITY OF MONTGOMERY,
CAPITAL OF THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
AT 90 PER CENT. AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

HOWES & MACY, Bankers,
NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Offer for sale the bonds of the City of Montgomery, Ala., 18 years to run, bearing interest at EIGHT (8) per cent. per annum, with coupons attached, payable 1st of January and July, both principal and interest payable in the City of New-York.

These bonds ($500,000) five hundred thousand dollars, are the only debt against the city, and are regarded as first-class security and very desirable for investors. Further particulars may be had of

BANKING HOUSE
OF
Geo. Opdyke & Co.
25 NASSAU ST.
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.

PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.

INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.

COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

BOGERT & WHITE,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 13 Broad-st., New-York.

O. E. WOOD, 23 NASSAU-ST.,

Offers for sale the following first-class

Railroad and Municipal Bonds:

ALBANY AND SUSQUEHANNAH RAILROAD, indorsed by the DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, 7 per cent., due in 1885.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD, due 1898, 7 per cent., first mortgage.

SOUTHERN MINNESOTA RAILROAD LAND GRANT, 9,000 acres per mile, April and October, 8 per cent., free.

COLUMBUS AND HOCKING VALLEY SINKING FUND, 7 per cent.; road now earning more than interest on bonds and stock.

ELIZABETH CITY IMPROVEMENT BONDS, six years, 7 per cent.; interest April and October in New-York.

NEWARK CITY WATER BONDS, six years, 7 per cent. February and August.

ESSEX COUNTY (N. J.) WAR BONDS, 7 per cent.

NEW-JERSEY STATE WAR 6 per cent. bonds.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-JERSEY TOWN BONDS.

FINANCIAL.

CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 102 Broadway.

Branch Offices, { No. 149 Montague-st., Brooklyn, No. 94 Broadway, Brooklyn, E. D.

Capital, - - $500,000 00
Cash Assets, $2,503,700 54

NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1870.

The Directors of this Company, have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of

TEN PER CENT.

upon the Capital payable on demand.

And have also directed that

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST

be paid on outstanding Scrip of the years 1865, '66, '67, '68 and '69 on the 20th of September next.

Scrip transfer-books will be closed from the 1st to the 20th of September.

They have also made an allotment of Scrip of

SIXTY PER CENT.

on all participating Policies, deliverable on and after Sept. 20, next.

And have also ordered the

SCRIP ISSUED IN 1864,

with SIX PER CENT. INTEREST thereon to be paid off, in cash, on the 15th instant.

CYRUS PECK, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

38TH DIVIDEND.
WASHINGTON INSURANCE CO.,
No. 172 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, JULY 30, 1870.

A Dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared, free of tax, payable Aug. 1.

WM. K. LOTHROP, Secretary.

TWENTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.
Office of the
GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 141 Broadway, July 28, 1870.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on 2d August, 1870.

JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD CO., OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, CLEVELAND, July 28, 1870.

A DIVIDEND OF TWO AND A HALF per Cent., free of Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on the 15th of August proximo, and for thirty days thereafter, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York, and afterward at the office of the Company, in Cleveland. The transfer-books will close on Aug. 1, and reopen Aug. 16 prox.

GEORGE A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, 9th-st. and 3d-av., NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1870.

THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—A Semi-Annual Dividend of Six per Cent. will be paid to stockholders on demand.

NATHAN C. ELY, President.
WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

THE ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, No. 7 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1870.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS bank have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on and after the 8th inst. The transfer-books will be closed until the 9th inst.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 192 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 7, 1870.

EIGHTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand.

F. H. CARTER, Secretary.

LONG-ISLAND BANK, BROOKLYN, Aug. 2, 1870.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable Aug. 3.

A. J. BEEKMAN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE BROADWAY INSURANCE CO., No. 158 BROADWAY, July 20, 1870.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight per Cent., free from tax, payable Aug. 1.

JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

OFFICE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 158 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1870.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, is payable on demand.

A. H. WALTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 12 WALL-ST., NEW YORK, July 20, 1870.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. on the capital stock for the last six months, payable on demand, free of Government tax.

H. KIP, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1870.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., free of all taxes, has this day been declared, payable on MONDAY, 8th inst., till which date the transfer books are closed.

H. W. FORD, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 20, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of tax, payable on the 1st day of August.

JOHN J. SEARING, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000.
ASSETS, $7,695,386 96.

N. J. HAINES, W. S. WHITLOCK, Vice-Presidents.
JOHN McLEAN, President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A MEETING OF THE VISITING residents of Sharon Springs, called by Mr. Cody Aufenger, was held at Union Hall on Monday, Aug. 1, 1870, to take action regarding the loss of Mr. Benjamin Nathan.

The meeting was organized by electing Mr. John M. Davies President, and Messrs. E. Boas, M. Stadler, S. Schloffer, S. Seligman, B. Simons, S. Rosenbach, A. H. Haas, M. J. Koehler, M. Waldheimer, A. M. Weil, S. E. Bernheimer, John Spaulding, M. Stern, A. Willmann, E. Lauer, M. Morgenthau, J. Guiterman and J. Weixellbaum as Vice-Presidents, and Mr. Julius Schutz as Secretary.

The meeting was largely attended. A most feeling address, eulogizing the deceased, was delivered by Mr. Davies, and the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, We have heard with profound grief and with feelings of the deepest horror and dismay, of the foul and brutal assassination of our highly-respected fellow-citizen Benjamin Nathan, Esq., who, in the midst of a life of the most useful and distinguished activity, has so suddenly and ruthlessly been torn from our midst.

Resolved, That in the death of Mr. Nathan the community has been deprived of a most zealous and devoted associate, one who in every sense manifested the sterling virtues and distinguishing characteristics which command the respect and admiration of his fellow-men, and which so humanely inspire the most worthy regard and imitation.

Resolved, That we communicate to the suffering family of the deceased our most heartfelt condolence for the harrowing sorrow in which they have been plunged by this sudden and awful affliction, and that we sincerely join in the universal sympathy that is so freely and heartily manifested among the whole community, who, in their mourning for the lamented deceased, recognize the loss of a generous public benefactor, a devoted husband and father, a firm and faithful friend, and a most distinguished and upright citizen.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the family of the deceased.

S. NORDLINGER, Chairman.
LEWIS EINSTEIN, ADOLPHUS SANGER, B. MEYBERG, LEWIS STIEFEL, Members.
CHAS. MAYNC, Secretary.
Committee on Resolutions.

AUCTION SALES.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR, July 22, 1870.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT WILL offer for sale at public auction, at the United States Navy-yard, Brooklyn, on SATURDAY, the 6th day of August, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., the screw tug

CLINTON,

of 80 tons.

The vessel and her inventory can be examined at any time on application to the Commandant of the Yard.

One-half of the whole amount of the purchase money must be deposited at the time of adjudication, and the balance with five days thereafter, and the vessel must be removed from the Navy-yard within two weeks from the day of sale.

The Government reserves the right to withdraw the vessel from sale for any purchaser who will pay the appraised value, with an increase of ten per centum thereto.

ALBERT S. WALDRON, Auctioneer.

GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE to enlarge and alter our salesrooms. Household, Cabinet and Office Furniture &c., &c., By WALDRON & COOKE, salesroom No. 108 Liberty and No. 111 Cedar sts., this day at 10½ o'clock, and continuing every day during the week.

The sale will embrace every article of Furniture used in housekeeping; also Spring, Hair and other Mattresses, Pillows, Carpets, Crockery, Glass Plate, Cutlery, Oil Paintings, &c., &c., new and second hand. Sale will close each day at 1 o'clock in order to give time for arranging next day's sale.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH N. SCOTT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at No. 235 East 49th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 21st day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of July, 1870.

MARY M. SCOTT, PAUL M. VAN NAME, ALFRED HERITAGE, JOSEPH N. SCOTT, Executors.

jy13-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SUSAN A. FLENDER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the residence of Susette Flender, No. 357 West 31st-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 11th day of August next.—Dated New-York, Feb. 14, 1870.

HENRY C. FLENDER, Administrator.

f16-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of JOSEPH B. BRUSH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Howard, Sanger & Co., No. 105 Chambers-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 22d day of March, 1870.

S. S. BRUSH, Executrix.
mh23-law6mW* MICHAEL SNOW, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE CLARENCE CRAM, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Lewis L. Delafield, No. 69 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 5th day of April, 1870.

HENRY A. CRAM, GEORGE H. MOORE, Executors.
LEWIS L. DELAFIELD, Proctor for Executors, No. 69 Wall-street, N. Y. ap13-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CATHARINE FAY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of H. P. Allen, Esq., No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 19th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 11th day of October, 1870.

AUGUSTUS L. ALLEN, Executor, &c.
ap13-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LUCIUS CHITTENDEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, that they are requested to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence at Washington Hights, (Inwood Post-office,) in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of September next.—Dated New-York, March 15, 1870.

M. AMELIA CHITTENDEN, Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET KILLORAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence No. 143 West Eleventh-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 17th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 14th day of June, 1870.

JAMES J. CONNOLLY, Executor.
je15-law6mW*

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1870.

THE FIRM OF SMITH, GOULD, MARTIN & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation.

HENRY N. SMITH, JAY GOULD, HENRY H. MARTIN, JAMES B. BACH.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

This is to certify that the subscribers have formed a limited partnership, pursuant to the provisions of title 1, chapter 4, part 2, of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, and of the several acts amendatory thereof, for the transaction of lawful business within the State of New-York, to be conducted under the name or firm of WILLARD, MARTIN & BACH; the general nature of the business intended to be transacted is the Stock Brokerage business, wholly on commission, including the buying and selling, on commission, of stocks, bonds, gold and securities. The names of all the general and special partners interested therein, and their respective places of residence, are as follows: General partners—EDWARD K. WILLARD, HENRY H. MARTIN, of the City of New York, and JAMES B. BACH, of the City of Brooklyn, in the State of New-York. Special partners—WILLIAM M. TWEED, JAY GOULD and HENRY N. SMITH, all of said City of New-York. The amount of capital which each special partner has contributed to the common stock is as follows: WILLIAM M. TWEED, one hundred thousand dollars, in cash; JAY GOULD, one hundred thousand dollars, in cash; and HENRY N. SMITH, one hundred thousand dollars in cash. The partnership is to commence on the 1st day of August, 1870, and will terminate on the 31st day of July, 1875.

EDWARD K. WILLARD, HENRY H. MARTIN, JAMES B. BACH, General partners.
JAY GOULD, WILLIAM M. TWEED, HENRY N. SMITH, Special partners.
U. S. Rev. stamps, 10c. canceled.

NOTICE.

No. 36 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 30, 1870.

The firm of SCHUYLER & DUMONT was dissolved by the death of SMITH A. SCHUYLER on the 27th inst. ROBT. DUMONT.

No. 36 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1870.

I have this day associated with me ROBERT S. DUMONT, and will continue the Custom-house Brokerage business under the firm name and style of ROBERT DUMONT & SON.

ROBT. DUMONT.

THE FIRM OF E. K. WILLARD & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation.

E. K. WILLARD,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1870. G. WILLARD.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 27, 1870.

NOTICE—PAVING PENNSYLVANIA-AVENUE.

The Commission appointed by "An act to provide for the paving of Pennsylvania-avenue," approved July 8, 1870, is authorized to select and determine the best kind of pavement to be used in paving Pennsylvania-avenue, and to have said thoroughfare paved therewith from the north-west gate of the Capitol to the crossing of 15th-st. west. The Commission met and organized in accordance with the above law, and proceeded to the election of a President and Secretary. It was decided to invite all patentees, owners or inventors of any of the improved pavements, of whatever material composed, whether of stone, wood, asphalt, concrete, or any other kind; to furnish accurate and detailed drawings or models, descriptions, specifications, including the nature of the foundation to be laid, how packed, and all information as to their construction and durability. This information is desired to enable the Commission to decide in the first instance upon the general nature of the material to be used in paving the avenue, and then to specify the preference that may be agreed upon in regard to some particular method to be adopted. A reference to the law (Public No. 144) will give the required information as to how the payments for said pavement will be made; it is provided therein "that the cost of laying such pavement shall not exceed the sum of four dollars per square yard." The estimated area of said pavement is in the neighborhood of sixty-five thousand (65,000) square yards.

All communications should be addressed to the Secretary, Gen. N. MICHLER, Office of Public Buildings, Grounds and Works, United States Capitol, Washington, D. C.

THE CREDITORS OF A. D. & R. N. TITSWORTH & CO., and J. D. TITSWORTH & BROTHERS, are hereby requested to present their claims against either of the above firms, with vouchers in support of the same, to Wm. M. Gawtry, No. 56 Lispenard-st., New-York, by order of the Trustees under the assignment.

NEW-YORK, July 20, 1870.

WM. M. GAWTRY, WM. G. ANDERSON, EBEN F. BACON, WM. F. MERRILL, Trustees.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—FANNY M. SAMUEL, plaintiff, against ANTHONY W. GOODELL and FRANCES A. GOODELL, his wife, and the WASHINGTON LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not Ser.)—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the county of Richmond, in the town of Southfield in said county, on the 12th day of July, 1870, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber, at his office in the village of Port Richmond, Richmond County, New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated July 12, 1870.

A. DE GROOT, Plaintiff's Attorney.
jy20-law7wW*

MEDICAL.

$1,000 REWARD

For any case of Blind, Bleeding or Itching PILES that DE BING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. It has cured cases of twenty years' standing. Try it, and get rid of the most troublesome disease flesh is heir to. Sold by all druggists.

Wholesale by JOHN HENRY, New-York.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. R. COBBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at 6 City Hall-place.

LOSS OF MANHOOD, OR IMPOTENCY resulting from the follies of youth, or other causes. Young, middle-aged, or even old men restored to manly vigor, by Dr. LEWIS, author of "Medical Companion and Guide to Health," No. 7 Beach-st., New-York. Forty years' private practice.

DR. EVANS' OFFICE, NO. 94 CHATHAM-ST., only place for speedy cure of private diseases; manhood restored by Dr. EVANS' Elixir.

NERVOUS DEBILITY AND PRIVATE complaints of either sex cured by Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st. Manhood restored in fifteen minutes.

$1,000 REWARD FOR ANY PRIVATE disease that Dr. EVANS' remedies fail to cure. Apply to Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Cuba, Wednesday, Aug. 3	Abyssinia, Wed., Aug. 24
Siberia, Thursday, Aug. 4	Tripoli, Thursday, Aug. 25
Russia, Wednes., Aug. 10	Scotia, Wednes., Aug. 31
China, Wednes., Aug. 17	Batavia, Thurs., Sept. 1
Samaria, Thurs., Aug. 18	Java, Wednesday, Sept. 7

RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the steamers not carrying Steerage:
First Cabin, $130, gold. Second Cabin, $80, gold.
First Cabin to Paris........................$145, gold.
Return tickets..............................$250, gold.
By the steamers carrying Steerage:
First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.
Return tickets..............................$150, gold.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS SAIL TO AND FROM GLASGOW AND DERRY EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
Booking passengers at the LOWEST RATES, and forwarding them at REDUCED RATES to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Germany and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

EXPRESS STEAMERS.	EXTRA STEAMERS.
Australia......Sat., Aug. 6	Tyrian......Wed., Aug. 3
Columbia......Sat., Aug. 13	Sidonian......Wed., Aug. 10
Europa......Sat., Aug. 20	Britannia......Wed., Aug. 17
India......Sat., Aug. 27	Caledonia......Wed., Aug. 24
Cambria......Sat., Sept. 3	Iowa......Wed., Aug. 31
Anglia......Sat., Sept. 10	Dacian......Wed., Sept. 7
	Dorian......Wed., Sept. 14

and every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York.
RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin $65 and $75, according to location.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $130.
Intermediate, $33; Steerage, $28.
Certificates, at REDUCED RATES, can be bought here by parties wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 27 North River.
ITALY, GRACE, Saturday, Aug. 6, at 12 M.
ENGLAND, WEBSTER, Saturday, Aug. 13, at 3 P. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $65; steerage, $28 currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.

STEAM TO AND FROM HAVRE AND LONDON every fortnight, calling at Plymouth to land passengers.
VIRGINIA, Saturday, Aug. 13, 7 A. M.
DENMARK, Wednesday, Aug. 24, 2 P. M.
PENNSYLVANIA, Wednesday, Sept. 7, 2 P. M.
Cabin passage, $80 and $90.
Steerage passage, $30.
Passengers booked to Paris at reduced rates.
For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
VILLE DE PARIS.SURMONT..SATURDAY, Aug. 6
ST. LAURENT......LEMARIE..SATURDAY, Aug. 20
PEREIRE.........DUCHESNE.SATURDAY, Sept. 3
FALAYETTE.......ROUSSAU...SATURDAY, Sept. 17

Rates of passage, payable in gold, (including wine.)
TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $75.
TO PARIS, (including railway ticket,) $145 and $78.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL, (VIA QUEENSTOWN,) CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:
MANHATTAN, Capt. FORSYTH, Aug 3, at 10½ A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. WHINERAY, Aug. 10, at 4 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE............Aug. 17, at 10 A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. GREEN............Aug. 24, at 4 P. M.
COLORADO, Capt. FREEMAN......Aug. 31, at 9 A. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS...Sept. 7, at 3 P. M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN. Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF LONDON.........Saturday, Aug. 6, 2 P. M.
ETNA, (via Halifax)........Tuesday, Aug. 9, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, Aug. 13, 7 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS......Saturday, Aug. 20, 12 M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
1st Cabin, (single berth).	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38
To Halifax, N. S.	20	To Halifax, N. S.	15

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

IMPORTANT TO EUROPEAN TRAVELERS.

HARPER'S HAND-BOOK FOR TRAVELERS IN EUROPE AND THE EAST. Being a guide through France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Austria, Italy, Egypt, Syria, Turkey, Greece, Switzerland, Tyrol, Russia, Denmark, Sweden, Spain, Great Britain and Ireland. With a Railroad Map corrected up to 1869. By W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE. Revised edition; eighth year. Large 12mo, leather, pocket-book form, $7 50.

HARPER'S PHRASE-BOOK; Or, Hand-book of Travel-talk for Travelers and Schools. Being a guide to conversations in English, French, German and Italian. By W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE. Square 4to, flexible cloth, $1 50.
FOR SALE BY ALL BOOK-SELLERS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Class, $125 to $170. Steerage, $60.
according to location of berth.
These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon.
ON 5TH AND 21ST OF EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
AUG. 5—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. MAURY, connecting with COLORADO, Capt. FARNSWORTH.
Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco Sept. 1, 1870, for China and Japan.
All freight for San Francisco will go as fast, and be received until 4 P. M. Thursday, Aug. 4.
Freight for Central American and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Wednesday, Aug. 3, only. All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. SLOCUM, Sept. 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, Oct. 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line—Sailing every twenty days, from Pier No. 17 East River.
The new steamers
CITY OF MERIDA, Capt. DEAKEN, SATURDAY, Aug. 20, 3 P. M.
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. TIMMERMAN, SATURDAY, Sept. 10, 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely from Pier No. 4 North River.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS............Aug. 4
MAGNOLIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, via Nassau..Aug. 11
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS...............Aug. 18
For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, JR., President. No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., CARRYING THE ROYAL MAIL.
Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MAGNOLIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, Aug. 11, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

OLD LINE—LOW FREIGHT.
The well-known first-class side-wheel steam-ship DE SOTO, THOS. H. MORTON, Commander, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 6, at 3 P. M. Freight taken at through rates for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 305 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAM-SHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK, TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY
THE STEAM-SHIPS
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, Aug. 4, from Pier No. 38 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Aug. 6, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Aug. 9, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO., Pier 21 N. R.—The steamer *Granite State* will leave for Lewes, Del., Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 5 P. M., taking freight for all points on the Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning, leave Lewes Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4 P. M. For freight and passage apply at office on pier.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.

NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN R. R. LINE.
Six trips daily between New-York, Long Branch, and Sandy Hook. Five excursions daily to Sandy Hook and return.
The magnificent saloon steamers
PLYMOUTH ROCK, Commander L. V. TILTON, and
JESSIE HOYT, Commander JAMES SEELY, will leave from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., daily, Sundays excepted, as follows:
Plymouth Rock at 6:45, 11 A. M., 4:30 P. M., Jesse Hoyt, 9:45 A. M., 3:30, 7:15 P. M. For freight, 6 P. M., connecting at Sandy Hook with the trains of the New-Jersey Southern Railroad for Highlands, Seabright and Long Branch. For Branchport, Oceanport, Farmingdale, Bricksburg, Manchester and Toms River, 6:45 A. M., 3:30 P. M.; Red Bank, Shrewsbury and Eatontown Junction, 6:45 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 P. M.; Port Monmouth, Navesink and Middletown, 3:30 P. M., (via Port Monmouth Pier,) Philadelphia, 6:45 A. M., (accommodation,) 4:30 P. M., (express.)
Returning trains leave Long Branch at 7, 7:50, 10:48 A. M., 1, 4:25, 6:58 P. M. Grand Promenade Concert on the Plymouth Rock daily by the celebrated band of the Ninth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y.
Commutation tickets for sale at the office of the Narragansett Steam-ship Co., Pier No. 30 N. R.
Fare to Long Branch, $1.
Excursions to Sandy Hook and return by all boats except 7:15 P. M. Fare, $1.
JAMES FISK, Jr., President.

STONINGTON LINE. TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.,
Arriving ahead of all other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 319 Broadway, corner New Pearl-st., and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO. FOR BOSTON, Via FALL RIVER, touching at NEWPORT.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS:
The world-renowned steamers BRISTOL, Commander A. G. SIMMONS, and PROVIDENCE, Commander B. M. SIMMONS, having been thoroughly overhauled and elegantly refitted, leave alternately daily (Sundays included) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st.
GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT
On each steamer, every evening, by Hall's Celebrated Boston Brass, String and Reed Bands.

PEOPLE'S LINE STEAM-BOATS FOR ALBANY.
The steamers DREW and ST. JOHN continue to leave their pier, No. 41 North River, south side of Canal-st., at 6 o'clock P. M., daily, Sundays excepted, always connecting at Albany with trains of the several railroads North, West and East. Tickets sold and baggage checked to all points at the office, on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express offices, No. 994 Broadway and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn. This is the only steam-boat line connecting with Sunday trains to Saratoga and Sharon from Albany. Travelers must not be misled by advertisements intimating the change of the locality of its business.

$2 TO ALBANY AND TROY.
The day line steam-boats, C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, will leave Vestry-st. Pier at 8½ and 34th-st. at 9 A. M., landing at Yonkers, (Nyack and Tarrytown by ferry-boat,) Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Malden, Catskill and Hudson. A special train of broad-gauge cars, in connection with the day boats, will leave on arrival at Albany, (commencing June 15,) for SHARON SPRINGS, (fare $4 from New-York) and for Cherry Valley. The steam-boat SENECA will transfer passengers from Albany to Troy.

STEAMER D. R. MARTIN.
Capt. JAY L. CLARK, for Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville, daily at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., one block above Catharine Ferry, touching at 37th-st. at 4½ for passengers only.

ALBANY AND TROY LINE.—OPENING of new depot, the largest in America.—The splendid steamers of this line will hereafter leave Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring, Prince or Charlton sts., EVERY AFTERNOON (Saturdays excepted) at 6 o'clock; West 34th-st., 6:15. Fare only $1 50, nearly $2 less than rail, and like reductions to Buffalo and the West, Saratoga and the North. Excursion tickets to Saratoga and return, $5. Passengers by Broadway, 6th, 7th or 8th av. horse-cars will get out at Charlton-st. Through tickets and baggage checked to all points in the morning trains which leave Albany and Troy. N. B.—On and after the 1st of September the fare on this line will be reduced to 50 cents.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Sunday, 31st......8:30 A. M.	Sunday, 31st......5:00 P. M.
Monday, 1st.......7:00 A. M.	Monday, 1st.......11:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 2d.......7:30 A. M.	Tuesday, 2d.......11:30 A. M.
Wednesday, 3d...8:00 A. M.	Wednesday, 3d..12:00 M.
Thursday, 4th.....9:00 A. M.	Thursday, 4th.....1:00 P. M.
Friday, 5th.........9:30 A. M.	Friday, 5th.........1:30 P. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—Railroad time; no dust; half railroad fare—The beautiful steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., every afternoon at 2:45, and 37th-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning leaves Norwalk at 7:50 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents; excursion tickets, $1 25.

FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT, ORIENT POINT AND NEW-SUFFOLK.—The splendid side-wheel steamer EASTERN CITY will leave Pier No. 26 East River, (Peck-slip,) TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., for the above places. Returning will leave Sag Harbor at 4 P. M. on the alternate days.
I. S. TUTHILL, No. 156 South-st.

NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE AND RONDOUT, landing at Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, New-Hamburg and Milton. The steam-boat MARY POWELL (on and after SATURDAY, May 14,) will leave Vestry-st. Pier at 3½ P. M. daily.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M. Connecting trains leave the wharf, New-Haven, through the week, at 5 A. M. and at 8:15 P. M. on Saturdays.

FOR HUDSON, ATHENS AND INTERMEDIATE PLACES.—The clipper steam-boat NEVERSINK leaves foot of Warren-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 o'clock P. M., for the above places. Fare, $1.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads; fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip 12 noon and 12 every night, (Sundays excepted.)

TO SARATOGA AND RETURN.—Fare for the round trip, $5; excursion tickets for sale at Pier No. 44 North River; steamer leaves daily at 6 P. M. (Saturday's excepted.) J. W. HANCOX.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The steam-boat STAMFORD leaves Pier No. 37, foot Market-st., East River, daily at 3, and foot of 37th-st. at 3½ P. M.

STEAM-BOATS FOR SALE.—SIDE Wheeler and Propeller Steamers of various tonnage for sale. Apply to C. W. COPELAND, Nos. 64 and 66 Broadway, New-York.

HOTELS.

LICK HOUSE, Corner Montgomery and Sutter sts., SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA. JNO. M. LAWLOR & CO., Proprietors.

TEACHERS.

A GERMAN LADY, PROFESSOR OF Music, German and French, and speaking English well, having resided for many years both in England and at Paris, is desirous of finding a situation in a young ladies' school or a private family; no objection to go to the country; best references given and required. Apply to or address Miss B., care of F. W. Christern, foreign book-seller, No. 77 University-place, New-York.

AN EXPERIENCED LADY TEACHER, a Normal graduate, desires a situation in the Eastern, Middle or Southern States as teacher of penmanship, higher mathematics, higher English, &c; would take charge of an academy; recommendations given and required. Address TEACHER, Box No. 142 *Times* Office, New-York City.

TEACHERS WANTED—LADIES, CATHOLIC, speaking Spanish, to go to South America; one as principal of a normal school, and one of a college. Address, stating terms, experience, and ability and references, his Excellency M. R. GARCIA, Lake Oscawana, near Peekskill, N. Y.

A LADY WELL QUALIFIED AND EXPERIENCED in teaching, would like a position in an academy or public school, to teach higher English and mathematics, or French, German and object lessons; will accept a place at the South. Address, stating terms, Box No. 135 Saugerties Post-office.

A YOUNG LADY, GRADUATE OF A first-class institution, desires a situation as teacher in a family or seminary; competent to teach piano, Latin, elementary French and English. Address Box No. 23 Pittsfield, Mass.

A FRENCH LADY, (PROTESTANT,) lately from Europe, and who has had considerable experience in teaching, desires to give lessons in the French language, either in schools or private families. Address Box No. 367 Post-office, New-York.

INSTRUCTION.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
Location of unequaled beauty and healthfulness. Thorough preparation for college, business, or professional school. Term commences Sept. 13. For circulars, &c., address H. W. SIGLAR, A. M., Principal, Newburg Institute, Newburg, N. Y.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NO. 111 EAST 36TH-ST.
will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 28. The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.
Special attention is also given to drawing and painting, and the Musical Department, under the care of Professors S. B. MILLS and F. L. RITTER, offers peculiar advantages to those who wish to make music a special study.
A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home. Application can be made at the above address.

MISS COMSTOCK'S, NO. 32 WEST 40TH-ST. ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
Fall term commencing TUESDAY, Sept. 22, 1870.
An EXCLUSIVELY French department. (or French and German, if desired,) modeled after the best schools abroad, will be organized Oct. 1.
N. B.—No remission of care and talent for regular course of tuition in English and French.
Address by mail No. 32 West 40th-st.
Personal application after Sept. 5.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS. FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.
This well and favorably known institution, now in its twenty-third year of successful operation, offers peculiar advantages to a few select pupils. Fifteen is the limited number of boarders. For full particulars send for a catalogue.
T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal.
Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, President.

MRS. GARRETSON'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, NO. 58 WEST 47TH-ST.,
will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20, 1870. Circulars may be obtained by application as above. Mrs. GARRETSON will be at home on and after Sept. 1.

A HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
At Orange Academy, Orange, N. J. J. R. BURWOOD, Principal.
The school year, consisting of forty-five weeks, will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Terms, $300 per annum. Music and French the only extras.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, SING SING, N. Y., (formerly M. Churchill's school,) Rev. J. BRECKENRIDGE GIBSON, A. M., RECTOR.
The next year will begin Sept. 20.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, No. 88 Madison-av., between 28th and 29th sts., Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Address as above.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE, MORRISTOWN, N. J., AN ENGLISH AND FRENCH FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL,
Offers superior educational advantages and unsurpassed home accommodations.
Address C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S
English, French and German Family and Day School for Young Ladies, Nos. 24 and 26 West 51st-st., New-York, will commence its fourteenth year, Sept. 22, 1870. Send for circular. Address at No. 23 West 51st-st.

RIVERVIEW MILITARY ACADEMY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.
OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.
A wide-awake, thorough-going School for boys wishing to be trained for business, for college, or for West Point, or the Naval Academy.

MISSES PORTER AND CHAMPNEY,
FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL, OLD HADLEY, MASS.
The Fall Term commences on Wednesday, Sept. 14, 1870. For circulars address the Principals, Miss Charlotte W. Porter and Miss Rena Champney.

SUNNY-SIDE INSTITUTE.
MALDEN, Ulster County, N. Y.
School reopens on TUESDAY, Sept. 6. For terms, &c., apply to D. A. WOLF, Principal.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE,
Great Barrington, Mass., I. & J. BIRD, Principals.
A select family school for twenty boys; superior in its location, its buildings and educational advantages.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES and CHILDREN, CORNER PARK-AV. and 38TH ST., (Murray Hill.) will reopen Tuesday, Sept. 20, 1870. Address as above.

MRS. WILLIAMS'
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 26 West 39th-st., will re-open THURSDAY, Sept. 22. Letters address as above.

A SUBURBAN HOME SCHOOL, NEW-HAVEN, Conn.; Dr. Shears, Principal; location, the open country, healthful and beautiful; a first-class school for boarding pupils, the younger class of whom are preferred, special care being given them; the thirty-fourth half-yearly session begins Aug. 8; early applications are desired; best references given in circulars.

MISS HINSDALE AND MRS. KEITH will continue MRS. MACAULAY'S BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NOS. 275 and 277 MADISON-AV.
The school will open Sept. 21.
The Professors and teachers heretofore connected with it will be retained. Address as above.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies, No. 167 Madison-av., New-York, will reopen Sept. 21. Thorough English course. French practically the language of the school and family. Class of belles lettres. Primary department. Infant class. Circulars sent on request.
Mr. and Mrs. ELISEE CHARLIER Principals.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Reopens Sept. 14. The best features of European and Home schools. Especial attention to Modern Languages, Music and Art. For the Studio, Mr. Fred. Rondel. Lewis' Gymnastics. Prospectus at Duttons', Broadway, or by post of the Rector, Rev. GEO. T. RIDER.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE (ENGLISH and French) for young ladies and misses, boarding and day pupils, Nos. 1,527 and 1,529 Spruce-st., Philadelphia, Penn., will reopen Sept. 20. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute. MME. D'HERVILLY, Principal.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Fall session of nineteen weeks opens Aug. 15; superior accommodations and advantages; location healthy; rates reasonable. For catalogues, send to the Principal, GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AND CLAVERACK COLLEGE—A first-class boarding-school for both sexes; college course for ladies, and academic course for ladies and gentlemen; nine departments; term opens Sept. 5. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., President Claverack Col. Co., N. Y.

MME. C. MEARS, NO. 222 MADISON-av., New-York, three doors above 36th-st.; English, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, will reopen Sept. 20. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 15. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. T. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 26. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.—NEXT session begins Sept. 7. This well established College offers superior advantages at moderate charges. Send for a circular to Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President, Elmira, N. Y.

PENNINGTON SEMINARY, NEAR Trenton, N. J. A first-class school for both sexes. Comfort and progress of students guaranteed. Total cost in common English per year, $210. Next term begins Sept. 1.

A BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for boys, of first-class location and character. The Murray Hill Institute, No. 58 Park-av., between 37th and 38th sts., Rev. JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal, opens its seventh year MONDAY, Sept. 19.

A FRENCH, ENGLISH AND LATIN Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, by Mlle. TARDIVEL, No. 240 West 23d-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 15. Unsurpassed accommodations for permanent boarders.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE, Westchester County, N. Y., will reopen its fifteenth year, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21, in charge of Rev. R. BOLTON. Terms, $250 per year. Circulars had of Mr. J. M. BATES, No. 155 Broadway.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.—Boarding-school for both sexes. Term opens Sept. 13, 1870.
S. T. FROST, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

MISS S. B. JOHNSTON'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 793 Lexington-av., between 61st and 63d sts., will re-open on Friday, Sept. 23.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies, Pittsfield, Mass.—Long-established and prosperous; solicits attention to its unrivaled advantages and moderate charges. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Prin.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

RARITAN BAY SEMINARY, PERTH Amboy, N. J., Miss MANNING, Principal. Boarding and day school, for young ladies and children, will reopen Sept. 20. Address as above.

FAIRVIEW INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies, South Orange, N. J., reopens Sept. 13.
Miss E. A. HAMMEKEN, Principal.

MISS RANNEY'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 22.

C. B. WARRING'S MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL for boys, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Send for Circular.

UNION HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.—Seminary for Young Ladies. Re-opens Sept. 12.
MISS STEVENS, Principal.

SCHOOL FURNITURE OF EVERY description, also several lots of second-hand school furniture, at ROBERT PATON & CO.'S, Manufacturers of school, church and lecture-room furniture, No. 26 Grove-st., N. Y.

INSTRUCTION.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE,
Nos. 487, 489, 491, 5th-av., And corner 2d-av. and 124th-st.,
Will reopen in Harlem, Sept. 19, and on 5th-av. Sept. 21. For information or catalogues apply at either College building.
H. M. PIERCE, LL. D., President.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 620 5th-av.
14TH YEAR OPENS SEPTEMBER 20.
REV. DR. AND MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE Boarding and Day School for young gentlemen, 170th-st. and Kingsbridge Road, N. Y. SIXTEENTH YEAR.
(Formerly under the direction of Messrs. Lespinasse & Prevost,) will reopen on Monday, Sept. 19. V. PREVOST, Principal. Circulars at G. LESPINASSE'S, No. 25 Pine-st., N. Y.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY. Nos. 86, 88 and 90 Montague-st., (new Nos. 136, 138 and 140.)—The Fall term of the twentieth year of this day and boarding school for young ladies will open Sept. 19. Send for a circular.
CHARLES E. WEST, LL. D., Principal.
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

A.—LESPINASSE FORT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE.—For young ladies. Opens Sept. 20. Graduating course for modern languages. Circulars at the office of G. Lespinasse, No. 25 Pine-st.
WALSH & LEROY, No. 21 East 16th-st.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, Troy, N. Y.—Full courses of instruction in Civil, Mining and Mechanical Engineering, Chemistry and Natural Science. Appropriate degrees conferred. Reopens Sept. 14. Annual Register, giving full information. Prof. CHAS. DROWNE, Director.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT DEERFIELD, MASS.—This school, limited to six pupils, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 19. For particulars concerning it apply to RICHARD P. JENKS, Deerfield, Mass. Circulars may also be obtained at R. Lockwood's book-store.

MRS. LEVERETT'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, at No. 32 West 18th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21, 1870.
Address as above.

A CLERGYMAN (M. A.) WILL PREPARE a few pupils for business or college; unexceptionable references. Address PRECEPTOR, Box No. 29, Station F, New-York.

MISS BEAN'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 110 West 42d-st., reopens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR 10 BOYS; ages 5 to 12. Mrs. G. A. RUSS, Tarrytown, N. Y.

FOR SALE—SIXTY SUNDAY-SCHOOL seats in good order, averaging seven feet in length. Apply at Church No. 15 Jane-st., New-York.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR INDIAN GOODS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, July 29, 1870.

Sealed Proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Indian Goods," will be received by the undersigned at No. 339 Canal-street, New-York City, until 12 o'clock, M., on Thursday, the 4th day of August next, for furnishing, in the quantities therein given, the articles named in the following list:
3,200 pairs 3 pt. white Mackinac Blankets, to measure 60x72 inches, and weigh eight pounds.
1,600 pairs 2½ pt. white Mackinac Blankets, to measure 54x66 inches, and weigh six pounds.
2,700 pairs 3 pt. scarlet Mackinac Blankets, to measure 60x72 inches, and weigh eight pounds.
2,400 pairs 2½ pt. scarlet Mackinac Blankets, to measure 54x66 inches, and weigh six pounds.
250 pairs 2 pt. scarlet Mackinac Blankets, to measure 42x56 inches, and weigh 5¼ pounds.
2,700 pairs 3 pt. indigo blue Mackinac Blankets, to measure 60x72 inches, and weigh eight pounds.
1,550 pairs 2½ pt. indigo blue Mackinac Blankets, to measure 54x66 inches, and weigh six pounds.
1,700 yards Fancy List Blue Cloth.
10,000 yards Saved List Blue Cloth.
7,000 yards Saved List Scarlet Cloth.
175 dozen 8-4 Plaid Woolen Shawls.
210,000 yards 64 Square Standard Prints.
50,000 Indigo Blue Drilling, (best quality.)
25,000 yards ¾ Good Ticking.
10,000 yards Indigo and Grey-mixed Satinets.
6,000 yards Hickory Shirting.
180,000 yards Standard Brown Sheeting, 4-4.
10,000 yards Heavy Cotton Duck, (for tents.)
18,000 yards Linsey.
25,000 yards Heavy Blue Twilled Flannel.
27,000 yards Heavy Red Twilled Flannel.
8,000 Hickory Shirts.
12,000 Red Flannel Shirts.
1,350 dozen Men's Heavy Wool Socks.
575 dozen Women's Heavy Wool Hose.
500 dozen Children's Heavy Wool Hose.
800 dozen plaid Cotton Handkerchiefs, (large.)
8,500 pounds of Yarn, assorted colors.
800 dozen Standard make, six-cord Spool Cotton, 200 yards, white or black.
800 dozen standard make, three-cord, enameled Spool Cotton, 200 yards, white or black.
1,000 pounds Linen Thread, standard, Nos. 25 and 30.
4,000 Men's Coats.
4,000 Men's Pants.
800 pair Men's Shoes.
400 pair Women's Shoes.
200 pair Children's Shoes.
5,000 Hats, either black or gray felt, black wool or military.
220 dozen Cast Steel Axes, 3 to 3½ pounds.
170 dozen Cast Steel Half Axes, 2 to 3 pounds.
1,500 Tinned Iron Kettles, 4, 6, 8 quarts.
4,000 Fry-pans, usual size for Indians.
400 dozen Tin-pans, pressed, 2, 4 and 6 quarts.
500 dozen Iron Table-spoons.
850 dozen Tin Cups, pints.
1,300 dozen Butcher-knives, cast steel, 6 inch blade, ebony handles.
150 dozen Tin Pails, 6 to 12 quarts, no covers.
90 dozen Hoes.
300 dozen Tin Plates.
330 dozen Ax-handles.
170 dozen Half Ax-handles.
20,000 pounds Tobacco.
Parties bidding are required to furnish a sample of each article bid for. The prices must be given without any modification or proposed modification whatever.
The right will be reserved to require none or a greater or less quantity of any of the articles than that specified in the above list, at the prices proposed.
All bids for furnishing said articles may be rejected at the option of the Government.
All articles furnished under contract will be rigidly inspected and compared with the samples by an agent or agents appointed for that purpose. Such goods or articles as may in any respect fail to conform to the samples will be rejected, and in that case the contractor will be bound to furnish others of the required kind or quality within five days; or, if that is not done, they will be purchased at his expense.
Payments will be made for goods received on invoices thereof, certified by the agent or agents appointed to inspect them.
No bids will be considered from persons who have failed to comply with the requirements of a former contract.
No proposal will be considered that does not strictly comply with the following form:
"I (or we) hereby propose to furnish the Indian Department, according to the terms of the advertisement of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated July 29, 1870, the following articles at the prices thereto affixed (here insert the list of articles proposed to be furnished.) Said articles are to be delivered in New-York on or before the 20th day of August next; and if this proposal be accepted, I (or we) will, within five days thereafter, execute a contract accordingly, and give security satisfactory to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for the faithful performance of the same."
Each proposal must be accompanied by a guarantee in the following form, to be signed by two responsible persons, whose sufficiency must be certified by a United States Judge or District-Attorney.
"We hereby jointly and severally guarantee that the above bidder, (or bidders,) if a contract shall be awarded to him (or them) according to his (or their) bid or proposal, will execute a contract accordingly, and give the requisite security for the faithful performance of the same, as prescribed in the advertisement for Proposals for Indian Goods, dated July 29, 1870, and in the event of his (or their) failure so to do, we hereby agree and bind ourselves, our heirs, executors and administrators, to forfeit and pay to the United States, as damages, a sum not less than fifteen per cent. on the amount of said bid or proposal."
Bonds will be required in the amount of the bid for the faithful performance of the contract, with two or more sureties, whose sufficiency must be certified to by a United States Judge or District-Attorney.
E. S. PARKER, Commissioner of Indian Affairs.
[Philadelphia *Press* and *Enquirer*, and *Washington Chronicle* and *Republican*, please copy and send bills to Office Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.]

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

BAHAMAS' MAIL CONTRACT.

Tenders addressed to the Colonial Secretary, Nassau, New-Providence, will be received by the Government of the Bahamas, until the 16th day of September next, for the conveyance by a steam vessel, or vessels, of Her Majesty's mails between Nassau and New-York.
The service will have to be performed either fortnightly, or every four weeks, as may be ultimately decided on by the Bahamas Government, and the parties tendering must consequently state the rate at which they are willing to contract for the different modes of service, or may tender for both, or may confine themselves to either separately. Every contract vessel must be of not less capacity than five hundred tons net measurement, *i. e.*, exclusive of space required for machinery, &c., of at least seven and one-half knots average speed, be able to accommodate at least thirty first-class passengers, if the service be a fortnightly one, and a proportionately larger number if a monthly, with space for the stowage of from forty to sixty tons of cargo, and be of such a draught of water when loaded as to enable her in ordinary weather to enter the Harbor of Nassau for the purpose of landing and taking on board mails, passengers and freight.
A form of tender and the conditions of contract may be seen at the Secretary's office in Nassau, and at the office of H. B. M.'s Consul in New-York.
The proposed contract will commence in February next. By order of the Governor,
G. C. STRAHAN, Colonial Secretary.
COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, 18th May, 1870.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, grave-stones, tiles, plumbers' slabs. New show-rooms with finest assortment. Prices reduced. A. KLABER, 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $9, $12, $15 up to $250. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

S. KLABER & CO., MARBLE WORKS, No. 223 West 51st-st., between Broadway and 8th-av., marble and marbleized mantels, monuments; best variety; cheapest in City.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND lease of the old established jewelry-store, No. 382 Bowery: one of the best locations in the City. For further particulars apply at the store.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

TWO GENTLEMEN, WILLING TO room together, will find a neatly-furnished front room in a private family, near Fulton Ferry. Also, a back parlor, suitable for a single gentleman; terms low. Apply at No. 135 Adams-st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—GOOD ROOMS AND FIRST-class board at No. 227 East 11th-st., near 2d-av.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SURF HOTEL, Fire Island.
Through tickets and baggage checked foot of Roosevelt-st. 8 A. M. and 3½ P. M. D. S. S. SAMMIS.

PARK HOUSE, BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—Four elegant rooms to let for the balance of the season; good table and all appointments first-class; terms moderate; easy of access by Morris and Essex Railroad. Apply to J. W. HOWELL, Bloomfield, or to Lyman A. Jacobus & Co., No. 139 Duane-st., New-York.

COOPER HOUSE, OTSEGO LAKE, Cooperstown, N. Y., now open; elegantly furnished; gas, bells, billiards, croquet and archery grounds, boating, fishing, steam-boating, &c. Terms $3 per day. Address CHAS. A. WATKINS.

NEPTUNE HOUSE—NEW ROCHELLE—Will remain open late into October to accommodate many that wish to be convenient to the City. Distance, 17½ miles per New-Haven Railroad. Trains running almost every hour. W. L. FISH.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—BOARD IN A RESPECTABLE family at Brick Church Station, N. J., for a gentleman and his wife; permanency desired. Address A. W., Box No. 1,512 New-York Post-office.

BOARD WANTED FOR A YOUNG lady in an American family; terms moderate. Address N. N., Box No. 125 *Times* Office.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR NAVAL MATERIAL.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING, July 11, 1870.

Sealed proposals to furnish material for the Navy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871, will be received at this Bureau until 10 o'clock A. M. of the 5th of August next, at which time the proposals will be opened.
The proposals must be addressed to the "Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, Navy Department, Washington," and must be indorsed "Proposals for Materials for the Navy," that they may be distinguished from other business letters.
Printed schedules for any class, together with instructions to bidders, giving the forms of proposal, of guarantee and of certificates of guarantors, will be furnished to such persons as desire to bid, on application to the Commandants of the respective navy-yards, and those of all the yards on application to the Bureau.
The Commandant of each navy-yard and the purchasing Paymaster of each station, will have a copy of the schedules of the other yards for examination only, in order that persons who intend to bid may judge whether it is desirable to make application for any of the classes of those yards.
The proposals must be for the whole of a class, and all applications for information or for the examination of samples must be made to the Commandants of the respective yards.
The proposal must be accompanied by a certificate from the Collector of Internal Revenue for the district in which the bidder resides, that he has a license to deal in the articles for which he proposes, and he must further show that he is a manufacturer of, or a regular dealer in the articles which he offers to supply. The guarantors must be certified by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which they reside.
The contract will be awarded to the person who makes the lowest bid and gives the guarantee required by law, the Navy Department, however, reserving the right to reject the lowest bid or any which it may deem exorbitant.
Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility must be certified to the satisfaction of the Navy Department. As additional security, twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contract shall have been completed, and eighty per centum of the amount of each bill, approved in triplicate by the Commandant of the respective yards, will be paid by the Paymaster of the station designated in the contract in funds or certificates, at the option of the Government, within ten days after the warrant for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.
The classes of this Bureau are numbered and designated as follows:

No. 1—Flax Canvas, &c.	No. 12—Leather.
No. 2—Cotton Canvas, &c.	No. 13—Soap and Tallow.
No. 3—Cotton Hammock Bag and Cot stuff.	No. 14—Ox Hides for rope.
	No. 15—Brushes.
No. 4—Iron and Steel.	No. 16—Ship Chandlery.
No. 5—Galey Iron.	No. 17—Tar and Tar Oil.
No. 7—Chain Iron.	No. 18—Stationery.
No. 8—Hardware.	No. 19—Dry Goods.
No. 9—Cooking Utensils.	No. 20—Firewood and Coal
No. 11—Tin and Zinc.	No. 21—Sand.

CHARLESTOWN NAVY-YARD.
Classes Nos. 2, 3, 4, 8, 9, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20.
BROOKLYN, NEW-YORK.
Classes Nos. 1, 2, 3, 8, 9, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21.
PHILADELPHIA.
Classes Nos. 2, 8, 12, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20.
WASHINGTON.
Classes Nos. 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 13, 16, 17, 18, 20.
NORFOLK.
Classes Nos. 2, 3, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20.
PORTSMOUTH, N. H.
Classes Nos. 2, 8, 12, 13, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, No. 237 BROADWAY.

TO CONTRACTORS.

Proposals, inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work and the name of the bidder written thereon, (also the number of the work, as in the advertisement,) will be received at this office until Tuesday, Aug. 9, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the following work:
No. 1. For paving Forty-second-street, from Tenth-avenue to Hudson River, with stone blocks.
No. 2. For paving Thirteenth-street, from First-avenue to East River, with stone blocks.
No. 3. For paving Forty-eighth-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue, with stone blocks.
No. 4. For paving Forty-sixth-street, from Ninth-avenue to Hudson River, with stone blocks.
No. 5. For paving Sixteenth-street, from Avenue C to First-avenue, with stone blocks.
No. 6. For paving Fifteenth-street, from Eighth to Ninth-avenue, with stone blocks.
No. 7. For paving Thirty-sixth-street, from Seventh to Eighth-avenue, with stone blocks.
No. 8. For paving Fifty-fourth-street, from Eighth to Ninth-avenue, with stone blocks.
No. 9. For paving Fifty-fifth-street, from Tenth to Eleventh-avenue, with stone blocks.
No. 10. For paving Fifty-sixth-street, from Ninth to Tenth-avenue.
No. 11. For sewer in Fifth-avenue, between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth streets.
No. 12. For sewer in Hudson-street, between Canal and Vestry streets.
No. 13. For sewer in Thirty-sixth-street, between Third and Lexington avenues.
No. 14. For sewer in Thirty-seventh-street, between Third and Lexington avenues.
No. 15. For sewer in Greenwich-street, between Barrow and Morton streets, and Weehawken-street, between Christopher and West Tenth streets.
No. 16. For regulating, grading, curb, gutter, &c., Eighth-avenue, (Section 1,) from Fifty-ninth to Seventy-seventh-street.
No. 17. For regulating, grading, curb, gutter, &c., Eighth avenue, (Section 2,) from Eighty-first to One Hundredth-street.
No. 18. For regulating, grading, curb, gutter, &c., Eighth-avenue, (Section 3,) from One Hundredth-street to One Hundred and Twenty-second-street.
No. 19. For regulating, grading, curb, gutter, &c., Eighty-first-street, from Ninth-avenue to Riverside Park.
No. 20. For regulating, grading, curb, gutter, &c., Fifty-sixth-street, from Third to Sixth-avenue.
No. 21. For regulating, grading, curb, gutter, &c., Sixty-sixth-street, from First-avenue to Avenue A.
No. 22. For curb, gutter, and flagging Fifty-ninth-street, from Eighth to Ninth-avenue.
No. 23. For curb, gutter, and flagging Mangin-street, from Stanton to Houston-street.
No. 24. For regulating, grading, curb, gutter, &c., Seventy-eighth-street, from First-avenue to Avenue A.
No. 25. For flagging Avenue A, from Seventeenth to Twenty-fourth-street.
Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained on application at this office.
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Commissioner.
NEW-YORK, July 28, 1870.

TENDERS IN DUPLICATE, MARKED on the envelope, "Tender for Metal," will be received by the Deputy Controller at Montreal until noon on Monday, 22d August next, for the purchase of about the under-mentioned quantities of iron in store in Canada, to be sold in any quantity to suit purchasers:
IRON ORDNANCE, SHOT, SHELL, CARRIAGES, PLATFORMS, TRUCKS AND OLD IRON.

Station.	Ordnance, cwts.	Shot, cwts.	Shell, cwts.	Cast Iron Platforms and Carriages, cwts.	Iron Trucks for Garrison Carriages, cwts.	Iron. Cast, cwts.	Iron. Scrap, cwts.	Iron. Wrot, cwts.
St. Helen's Island, Montreal	25,111	35,308	1,729	....	....	56	34	1
Quebec........	10,120	19,736	4,869	1,947	85	..	..	..
Kingston......	11,698	17,194	5,650	....	136	..	22	..
Toronto.......	204	137	....	....	33	..	..	..
Total.......	47,133	72,375	12,248	1,947	254	56	56.	1

Total, 6,703½ tons.
The guns, &c., may be seen on application at the Control Store Offices, Montreal, Quebec, Kingston and Toronto. The guns will be rendered unserviceable before delivery.
The metal to be removed at the purchaser's expense from the places where it is now lying.
Parties tendering will state the quantity they require.
A deposit of ten per cent. value must be made to the Control Pay-master by each tenderer, on it being notified to him that his tender has been accepted.
The whole of the metal must be removed on or before the 30th September next, payment in full being made prior to delivery.
Any further information can be obtained on application to the Deputy Controller, Montreal.
The Deputy Controller reserves the right of rejecting any or all of the tenders.
Forms of tenders can be obtained at the Control Offices above mentioned.
B. H. MARTINDALE, Deputy Controller.
CONTROL OFFICE, CANADA, MONTREAL, July 22, 1870.

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD, & CO.
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner Crosby. Established 1850.
Wholesale and retail manufacturers of the latest styles of BEDROOM, PARLOR, DINING AND LIBRARY FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, SPRING BEDS, &c., &c. All goods warranted as represented.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE in the lofts No. 24 4th-av. Apply on the premises to CONKLING & BAYLES.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
A PRONOUNCED SUCCESS. THRONGS TURNED AWAY.
EMMET as FRITZ VON VANDERSLINKINSTOFFEN, THE GERMAN EMIGRANT, in CHARLES GAYLER'S triumphantly successful comic and sensational character drama of FRITZ, OUR COUSIN GERMAN.
THE HIT OF THE SEASON!!!
EVERY SCENE RECEIVED WITH ENTHUSIASM!
EVERY SONG AND DANCE ENCORED!!
EVERYBODY DELIGHTED!!!
The management take pleasure in announcing the repetition of this CHARMING AND POWERFUL ATTRACTION.
EVERY EVENING TILL FURTHER NOTICE.
Seats secured two weeks in advance.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL.
No. 585 Broadway.
AUG. 1, FOURTH WEEK OF BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS AND BURLESQUE OPERA.
EVERYTHING NEW.
MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2.

THE TURF.

LONG BRANCH RACES.
MONMOUTH PARK.
$31,000.
FIVE DAYS. THREE RACES EACH DAY, commencing at 1 o'clock P. M.
THIRD DAY, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 3.
Grand steeple-chase handicap.
West End Hotel Stakes, $2,350, 1 mile, 31 entries.
Club Purse, $1,000, heats of 2 miles.
FOURTH DAY, THURSDAY, AUG. 4.
Robins' Stakes, $4,250, heats of 2 miles, 25 entries, and Three other races, with Gentlemen's Cup race.
LAST DAY, SATURDAY, AUG. 6.
Hurdle handicap, 2 miles, 8 hurdles.
Restoration Stakes, $6,500, 4-mile heats, 15 entries.
Tweed Purse, $1,000.
AMOS ROBINS, President.
WM. E. RAYNOR, Secretary.
The steamers PLYMOUTH ROCK and JESSE HOYT will leave Pier No. 28 Murray-st., North River, at 6¾ A. M., 9¾ A. M. and 11 o'clock A. M., returning when the races are over. Passengers will reach the course in less than two hours.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.
SPECIAL NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.
LONG BRANCH RACES.
On the race days at Long Branch, on SATURDAY, July 30, and TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY following, the trains connecting at Sandy Hook with steamer PLYMOUTH ROCK from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 11 A. M., will not stop at Highlands and Seabright, as usual, but proceed direct to Long Branch and the Race-course at Oceanport. Fare to the Race-course $1. JAS. FISK, JR., President.

DANCING.

SAUSE'S DANCING ACADEMIES.
Private lessons given at any hour day or evening. Residence No. 237 East 10th-st.

MUSICAL.

PIANOS.—FIFTY SECOND-HAND PIANOS, of various makers, comprising square, upright and grands, in thorough order, for sale at low prices, by
CHICKERING & SONS, No. 11 East 14th-st., Between Broadway and 5th-av.

A GREAT OFFER!!!
HORACE WATERS, NO. 481 BROADWAY, will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, at extremely low prices, for cash, during this month, or will take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid; the same to let, and rent money applied if purchased. New Chickering pianos to rent. Monthly installments received for same.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO CHEAP, call at MERRELL'S ware-room, No. 8 Union-square. Sold on installments or rented; customers suited; large stock; best makers; look before selecting elsewhere.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.
Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:
8:00 A. M., Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
9:00 A. M. and 3:45 P. M., Special Saratoga Express trains with Drawing-room cars attached, and through to Saratoga without change in 5 hours and 50 minutes.
10:30 A. M., Special drawing-room car express for Chicago. No accommodation for way passengers except in drawing-room cars.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars through to Watertown, Syracuse and Canandaigua, (daily.)
8:00 P. M., Second Pacific express, with sleeping-cars attached for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for Louisville via Indianapolis, and for Buffalo and Rochester. This train will leave at 6 P. M. on Sundays.
11:00 P. M., Night express, sleeping-cars attached.
2:00 P. M., Hudson train.
7:00 A. M. and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:45 A. M., 4:15 and 6:15 P. M., Peekskill trains.
5:30 and 7 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:30, 7:10, 9:05 and 10 A. M., 12:20, 1:30, 3, 4:25, 5:10, 8:10 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
(9:00 A. M., Sunday train for Poughkeepsie.)
C. H. KENDRICK, Genl. Passenger Agent.
NEW-YORK, June 27, 1870.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing MONDAY, May 30, 1870, from Roosevelt and Grand sts. Ferries.
8 A. M., Mail and Accommodation to Patchogue.
10 A. M., Babylon Accommodation, and all Stations.
11 A. M., Rockaway Excursion. This train will be put on June 20.
3:30 P. M., Express for Patchogue, connecting with stages for Belleport, Fire Place, and South Haven.
4:30 P. M., Accommodation for Patchogue.
5:30 P. M., Accommodation for Islip, and all Stations.
6:30 P. M., Accommodation for Merrick, and all Stations; on Saturdays, through to Babylon.
8 A. M., and 3:30 P. M. Express connects with boat at Babylon for Fire Island.
All trains connect at Valley Stream for Rockaway, except the 5:30 P. M. from New-York and the 6 A. M. train from Islip.
The Company have erected extensive buildings on Rockaway Beach, for refreshments and the convenience of excursionists.
Tickets to and from the Beach, $1.
For further particulars, see large time tables.
C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
On and after MONDAY next, May 23, 1870, two express trains will leave depot corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av. as follows:
10½ A. M.—Railroad express.
3½ P. M.—Montreal express.
Sleeping coaches on night trains between New-York City and St. Albans, Vt.
J. C. BUCKHOUT, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY. TRAINS LEAVE DEPOTS foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:
Through Express Trains leave Chambers-st. at 8 A. M., 10 A. M., 5:30 P. M., and 7 P. M., daily. Leave 23d-st. at 7:45 A. M., 9:45 A. M., and 5:15 and 6:45 P. M., daily. New and improved drawing-room coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent sleeping-coaches running through to Cleveland and Galion. Sleeping-coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo; the 5:30 P. M. train from New-York to Buffalo, and the 7 P. M. train from New-York to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An Emigrant train leaves daily at 7:45 P. M.
For Port Jervis and Way, *11:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (23d-st., *11:15 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.)
For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M., (23d-st., 3:15 P. M.;) and, Sundays only, 8:30 A. M., (23d-st., 8:15 A. M.)
For Greycourt and Way, at *8:30 A. M., (23d-st., *8:15 A. M.)
For Newburg and Way, at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M., (23d-st., 7:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:15 P. M.)
For Suffern and Way, 5 and 6 P. M. (23d-st., 4:45 and 5:45 P. M.) Theater train, *11:30 P. M., (23d-st., *11:45 P. M.)
For Paterson and Way, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 6:45, 10:15 and 11:45 A. M.; *1:45, 3:45, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, at 6:45, 10:15 A. M.; 12 M.; *1:45, 4, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M.
For Hackensack and Hillsdale, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 8:45 and 11:45 A. M.; ‡2:15, 3:45, ‡5:15, 5:45 and ‡6:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, 9 A. M., 12 M.; ‡2:15, 4, ‡5:15, 6 and ‡6:45 P. M.
For Piermont, Nyack, Monsey, and Way, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 9:15 A. M.; †12:45, †3:15, 4:15, 4:45 and †6:15 P. M.; and Saturdays only, 11:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, at 9:30 A. M.; †1, †3:30, 4:15, 4:30, 5 and †6:30 P. M.; Saturdays only, †12 midnight.
Tickets for passage and for apartments in drawing-room and sleeping-coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529 and 957 Broadway; No. 205 Chambers-st.; No. 38 Greenwich-st.; corner of 125th-st. and 3d-av., Harlem; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City; and of the agents at the principal hotels.
L. D. RUCKER, General Superintend't. WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass'r Agent.
JULY 5, 1870.
* Daily. ‡ For Hackensack only. † For Piermont and Nyack only.

WHITE MOUNTAINS, MOUNT MANSFIELD, LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG, LAKE WILLOUGHBY, MONTREAL and QUEBEC. FINEST SCENERY IN THE UNITED STATES. The route, via Connecticut River Valley, is 70 miles shorter than any other to the White Mountains.
Leave N. Y. via N. H. R. R. at 12 (noon,) 3 or 8 P. M.
On SATURDAYS, the 12 train (sleeping cars attached) goes through to the lake without stop.
By New-Haven steamers from Peck-slip at 11 P. M., and a NEW THROUGH TRAIN from New-Haven, passengers reach the White Mountains, Lakes, &c., pleasantly the Next Afternoon.
Maps and particulars in *Traveler's Official Railway Guide* and *Burt's Connecticut River Valley Guide.*

DUTCHESS AND COLUMBIA RAILROAD.—On and after WEDNESDAY, July 27, 1870, the trains on this road will leave Fishkill Landing for Matteawan, Glenham, Fishkill, Silver Lake, Lagrange, Verbank, Millbrook, Bangall, and Pine Plains, at 10:03 A. M., and 6:15 P. M., on arrival of trains leaving New-York via Hudson River Railroad, at 7 and 8 A. M. and 4 P. M.
RETURNING,
leave Pine Plains at 6:25 A. M. and 4:50 P. M., connecting with trains on Hudson River Railroad, arriving in New-York at 11 A. M. and 9:30 P. M.
BENJ. STRONG, Superintendent.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, NO. 45 MAIDEN-lane, solicit orders for blank books, paper, stationery and printing. Prices low.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
Corner of 23d-st. and 8th-av.
FOURTH WEEK of the wonderful artist KATHI LANNER, and her incomparable VIENNOISE BALLET TROUPE.
Production of the new Comic Ballet Pantomime, SITALA, THE JUGGLER'S DAUGHTER.
STILA..............................KATHI LANNER
To commence with the popular Melange, THE NATIONS,
EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.
NOTICE.—During Mme. Lanner's engagement the Matinees will be discontinued.
Seats secured in advance at the box-office, also at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Erie Railway ticket-office, corner of 23d-st. and Broadway.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
WILL REOPEN ON MONDAY EVENING, AUG. 15, with MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON, in his world-renowned character of "RIP VAN WINKLE," in Boucicault's beautiful Legendary Drama of that name.
On the following and every Saturday evening will be produced a dramatization, in three acts, of Sir WALTER SCOTT'S EXQUISITE POEM OF THE LADY OF THE LAKE.
The box-sheet will be opened on Monday, Aug. 8, at the Theatre, and at Ditson's, No. 711 Broadway, when seats may be secured six days in advance.

APOLLO HALL.

28TH-ST. AND BROADWAY.
Gen. FERRERO begs to inform the public that the BOOKS ARE NOW OPEN for the COMING SEASON. Great improvements have been made in every department, suggested by past experience, making this establishment the finest and most complete in the City. Office open until 10 P. M. each day.

PNEUMATIC TUNNEL, UNDER BROADWAY. 260 Broadway, corner Warren. Open 10 to 5.

EXCURSIONS.

CONEY ISLAND.—EXCURSIONS TO THE SEA-SHORE—NORTH AND EAST RIVER LINES.—North River Line—The steamer NORWALK runs regularly every day, leaving West 10th-st. at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20; Warren-st. at 9:40, 12:40, 3:40; Pier No. 4 at 10, 1 and 4 o'clock. East River Line—The steamer META runs regularly every day, leaving 8th-st. at 8:20, 11:20, 2:20; Peck-slip at 8:40, 11:40, 2:40; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9, 12 and 3 o'clock.

SATURDAYS.—FISHING BANKS.—THE new and stanch steam-boat FLORENCE will leave Warren-st., Pier No. 29, on Aug. 6, 13, 20, 27, at 8:30 A. M., returning at 4 P. M. Bait, lines and refreshments. No intoxicating liquors sold.

ROCKAWAY BEACH—THE FINEST excursion out of the City by the South-side Railroad, by Roosevelt and Grand st. ferries, at 8, 10 and 11 A. M. Tickets for the trip, $1. All day there.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSE-keeper, or will do the housework of a small family, by a young American widow of Protestant principles; is very experienced and trusty; would go for low wages where she could have her little boy with her; unexceptionable references. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY TWO VERY COMPETENT young women, situations; one as cook and laundress, or cook and wash; Protestant; the other as chamber-maid and waitress, or to do the work of the house; or will go separate; country or City; best City references. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED PROTestant young woman, a situation as waitress, or chamber-maid and waitress; she is a thorough waitress; understands the care of silver, salads, &c.; City or country; has the best City testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant woman as cook; can do all kinds of good plain cooking, and no objection to assist in the coarse part of the washing, or to go to the country; the very best of reference can be given. Can be seen to be engaged at No. 244 West 29th-st., in candy-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant young girl as first-class waitress, or chamber-maid and sewing, in a private family; no objection to the country; best of City reference. Call at No. 133 West 28th-st., new No. 133

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as good cook; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; the best of City reference given. Can be seen at her last place, No. 62 West 39th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GERMAN woman, a situation as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing in a small American family; wages no object. Call at No. 16 Forsyth-st., first floor, Room No. 2.

WANTED—A THOROUGH DRESS-MAKER, with first-class references, would like to go into the country for the present month; will reduce terms one half. Address DRESS-MAKER, Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant young married woman, (as wet nurse,) with a fresh breast of milk; baby six weeks old; no objection to the country; can be well recommended. Can be seen at 111 4th-av., corner 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant young girl, a situation as waitress and chamber-maid in a small family, or chamber-maid and seamstress. Call at or address No. 421 East 14th-st., third floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl, a situation as waitress or chamber-maid in a small, private family; good City reference. Call at No. 240 1st-av., in the milk depot.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable person, as child's nurse; is willing to do chamber-work; can furnish first-class City and country references. Call at No. 27 Rutgers-st., third floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTALE PROTESTant girl a situation as nurse and seamstress, or waitress; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 111 4th-av., corner 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A LADY, A SITUATION AS companion and to make herself useful to ladies traveling or going abroad; would do fine sewing by the day. Address for three days J. H., No. 510 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as laundress; is fully competent; best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 503 East 15th-st., near Avenue A.

WANTED.—A GOOD LAUNDRESS WANTS ladies', gents' and family washing and fluting; good reference. Apply at No. 234 East 36th-st., third floor, west side.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD German girl to do general house-work. Call at 127 Norfolk-st., between Rivington and Stanton sts.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN GIRL, A situation to do upstairs work; is a good washer and ironer. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st.

AT CARPENTER'S EMPLOYMENT House, corner 11th-st. and 6th-av.—Wanted, servants experienced and girls lately landed, for excellent situations in City and country.

ATTENTION!—GOOD SERVANTS CAN BE had today for the country and City, at the old established New-York Employment Agency, No. 1,284 Broadway, near 33d-st.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at No. 1 First-st. Mrs. LOWE.

MALES.

WANTED—COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY a steady, reliable young man, who perfectly understands driving and proper care of horses, harness and carriages; understands gardening; can milk; sober and obliging; best City reference. Address J. S., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUAtion as coachman; one of the best of grooms; understands plain gardening; is willing and obliging; has no objection to the country; has best City and country reference. Address, for two days, H. C., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER or farmer by a married man without incumbrance; thoroughly understands his business; his wife is a good dairy woman and cook, and can give the very best references. Address J. L., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family by a young man, late from Ireland; is a Protestant, and understands his business as a waiter perfectly, as his papers will certify. Address for three days C., waiter, No. 32 Essex-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant man as coachman and groom; will be found willing and obliging. Address E. C. B., Box No. 200 *Times* Office, or No. 270 Gold-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A COACHMAN, A SITUAtion; understands his business, and can give satisfactory reference from his last employer. Call or address at No. 127 West 28th-st., private stable.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE SCOTCHMAN, A situation as first-class coachman and groom, or would assist in gardening if required. Best references. Call at 427 East 17th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family by a young man, with first-class City references. Address or call on WAITER, No. 42 King-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY Protestant; good reference as to character and capability. Address WAITER, No. 41 University place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a Protestant young man to go to the country; has good reference. Address J. M., three days, Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SUPERIOR American coachman, accustomed to work inside or out, and an excellent, experienced City driver. Call or address B., No. 147 Grand-st., New-York.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 335 4TH-av., immediately, an experienced housekeeper, two chamber-maids and seamstress, two laundresses, cooks of all kinds, nurses, waitresses, house-workers, and all American, French, English, Irish, German, Scotch, &c.

SAN DOMINGO.

The Annexation Treaty—Profound Impression Produced by the News of its Rejection—Grievous Disappointment of the Dominican People—What President Baez and his Ministers Say About It—Negotiations to be Renewed—The State of the Country.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN DOMINGO CITY, Saturday, July 23, 1870.

The arrival here, a few days ago, of the steamer *Tybee* from New-York caused the greatest excitement among the population of this place, as it was fully expected that that vessel would bring the news of the ratification or the rejection, by the United States Senate, of the treaty of annexation. The vessel had not been long at her moorings before it became known that the treaty had been rejected. The intelligence spread through the city like wildfire, and all that day, and far into the night, it formed the sole topic of conversation, both in public and private. It is needless to say that the news produced a profound impression on all classes. It was known that there was some danger of the treaty failing to obtain the requisite number of votes, but it was hoped that the investigations which the Dominicans were aware had been ordered by the Senate would result in silencing objections and insuring the success of the measure; and the people found it impossible to persuade themselves that the United States would give their application for admission into the American Republic the cold shoulder. Their disappointment on learning that the treaty had been rejected was consequently very great, and on every hand expressions of the deepest regret at the issue of the affair were to be heard.

THE DOMINICANS NOT DISHEARTENED.

The Dominicans, however, are by no means disheartened at the turn things have taken. It is believed that the best interests of the United States will lead to the final incorporation of San Domingo with the United States. President BAEZ, so far from being disconcerted at the check which his favorite project has met with, is still hopeful of ultimate success. Alluding to the failure of the United States Senate to ratify, in his message to Congress, he concluded with these words: "The measure will nevertheless succeed in the end, for it is a necessity in the progress of humanity, whose unseen agent is Providence itself." In this sentiment the whole intelligence of the Dominican Republic is one with the President, the conviction with all thoughtful men here being that San Domingo is necessary to the United States, and that the only guarantee for the future of this fine country, as a land of equal rights and progressive civilization, will be the presence here in sovereign authority of the Stars and Stripes.

THE NEGOTIATIONS TO BE RENEWED.

Col. FABENS, who was the bearer to this Government of the news of the rejection of the treaty, returns in the *Tybee*, to the United States, and as Dominican Minister to Washington, he is clothed with full powers to renew negotiations for annexation, and to consent to all such reasonable modifications of the rejected treaty as shall be calculated to facilitate the consummation of the project. The extension of the United States protectorate till the 1st of July, 1871, gives much satisfaction to the Dominicans. It is accepted by them as a *solatium* for the rejection of the treaty, and as a kind of pledge of the realization of their hopes regarding annexation at no very distant day. Much regret is felt here that President GRANT and the chief promoters of the annexation movement around him, should have been subjected to such grievous misrepresentations at the hands of the opponents of the measure, and that their motives should have been so wantonly attacked. BAEZ and his advisers say that as far as they themselves are concerned, the aspersions cast upon them in connection with the business have not angered them, because this is the work of men who have had no opportunity of knowing them; but they are grieved beyond measure, they say, that for their sakes such pure, high-minded patriots as President GRANT, Col. BABCOCK, and others, should have had their reputations assailed because of the part they took in actively furthering the scheme for annexation. They are confident, however, that further inquiry and time will amply vindicate both their American friends and themselves in this business.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The United States ship *Congress* sailed for Key West on the 22d ult. The *Nantasket* is gone to Calderas Bay, to remain during the Summer season; and the *Swatara* is to sail hence on the 25th inst. for Samana Bay.....The news brought by the *Tybee*, that war between France and Prussia was imminent, when she left New-York, has caused great anxiety here in commercial circles. The foreign trade of San Domingo is principally with Northern Germany, to which large quantities of tobacco, dye-woods, honey, wax, &c., are exported, and should war break out it will injure business here very seriously. Most of our principal mercantile establishments are German houses. At present, however, the country is eminently peaceful and prosperous. CABRAL and his handful of adherents, far away on the Haytian frontier, are now never heard of, and have ceased to give the Government any concern; and the people in the agricultural districts are everywhere addressing themselves steadily to industrial pursuits. This year's tobacco crop is large. The public health is good.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

The Fat-Melters Again—Interesting Facts as to Mortality and Contagious Diseases—Statistics of Relapsing Fever—Report of Dr. Morris.

The Board of Health met yesterday at the usual hour, President BOSWORTH in the chair, and Commissioners CECCARINI, GROSS, MULLALY and S. SMITH present.

A number of permits to melt fresh fat in various parts of the City were granted, subject to restrictions necessary to prevent nuisances and preserve the public health. An application to melt "rough fat" caused a discussion as to the meaning of the term, and it was finally decided that all permits must be to melt fresh fat only in accordance with the ordinance, and the case was referred back to the Sanitary Committee. A large number of persons were refused permits, and a resolution was adopted directing the Secretary to notify them that it was because of the insufficiency of apparatus or the condition or location of the premises, and informing them that by application to the City Sanitary Inspector, they will be informed of the conditions on which permits will be granted. A report on defective drainage was made by the Sanitary Committee, and was referred to the Department of Public Works.

The Register of Records submitted a report showing that the mortality for the week ending July 30 shows a total of sixty-six less deaths than occurred during the previous week, and of the total, eighty-five are attributed to sun-stroke and the direct effect of the heat, making, with the ninety-one reported at the last session, a total of 176 as the casualties of the last heated term. The past week, compared with the corresponding period of 1869, shows an excess of 351 deaths, but the proportion produced by zymotic causes is slightly in favor of the present year. Of the deaths during the past week, one was by Asiatic cholera, and 340 were from summer complaint in children under two years of age.

A large number of bills were reported and ordered to be paid, but one of them, for $85, from a clerk for taking deposition, was referred back to the Finance Committee with a view to making some arrangement by which the taking of depositions can be paid for in gross at a less expense. The Finance Committee offered a resolution, which was adopted, that the Controller be requested to place $20,000 to the credit of the Health Department in the Tenth National Bank.

City Sanitary Inspector MORRIS submitted the following report:

BUREAU OF SANITARY INSPECTION, HEALTH DEPARTMENT, No. 301 MOTT-STREET, NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1870.

Emmons Clark, Esq., Secretary to the Board of the Health Department:

I have the honor to forward for the information of the Board the following statement as to the general sanitary condition of the City for the week ending July 30, 1870:

Regarding epidemic diseases during that week there were 11 cases of small-pox reported to this Bureau—making a total of 16 for the month of July. A limited number of cases of small-pox or some of its varieties probably will nearly always prevail in so large a City, for so long as persons remain either unvaccinated or unprotected by revaccination, just so long will this subtle poison find victims.

Relapsing fever is still diminishing, there having been but 22 cases reported, against 30 the previous week. These occurred in Mulberry, Cherry, Roosevelt, Madison and West Fortieth streets, and one, a City vagrant, another a country tramper, turning up as Station-house lodgers. By noticing these localities, it will be seen that public and private filth, personal neglect and want are the principal sources of this disease. Hence the necessity, urged and recommended in another communication to the Board upon additional street-cleaning, for more thorough and often repeated cleansing of certain streets in the City.

The experience of the last three months has taught us this fact beyond all question, that in thorough cleansing of streets, disinfection of gutters, in conjunction with the same means applied to domicils, and enforcing the Tenement-house law relating to the same end throughout densely-populated districts, has undoubtedly been the great means of saving this City thus far from the usually prevailing epidemics that have occurred heretofore during the Summer months.

As a matter of interest and public record, with reference to relapsing fever, permit me to add a table of the statistics of this disease for the past 13 weeks as it has occurred in this City, taken from the records of this Bureau:

Ages.	Males.	Females.	Tot.	Perct'g.
Under 20 years of age....	106	94	200	27.21
From 20 to 50............	195	215	410	55.71
Fifty and upward......	49	33	82	11.14
Not stated...............	26	16	44	5.94
Total..................	378	358	736	100

It will be observed by the above table that as regards sexes, the disease seems to attack them nearly alike, while it also appears from this limited statement that under twenty years of age more males than females suffer; while from twenty to fifty years more females than males are attacked, and after the period of fifty years of age the preponderance again reverts to the male sex. It also shows of the whole number, as recorded during this limited period, viz., three months, that more than one-half, 55.71 per cent. were of those ages most useful in the body politic, while children seem to be comparatively exempt, they being only 2.85 per cent. of the whole, there having been but twenty-one cases under five years of age, thirteen males and eight females, reported sick of the fever.

The whole number of deaths during this quarter under consideration have amounted to about ten per cent. of the whole number reported sick.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
MOREAU MORRIS.

A large number of applications to boil tripe and pig's feet were reported upon adversely by the City Sanitary Inspector, and denied by the Board. A report of the filthy condition of two tenement-houses belonging to Trinity Church was referred to the Board of Police.

Commissioner MULLALY offered a resolution that the salary of the Street-cleaning Inspector be $4,000 per annum, which was referred to the Finance Committee. A resolution by Commissioner S. SMITH, requiring physicians to report deaths within twenty-four hours, was referred to the Committee on Law and Ordinances, and the Board then adjourned.

MERRICK CAMP-MEETING.

Gathering of Visitors—Programme of Exercises—Opening Session.

Yesterday morning the steady stream of people which had been setting toward the scene of the camp-meeting at Merrick, L. I., for the last week, increased very materially. Every train, either from the East or the West, brought additional numbers, and at nightfall quite a respectable little village of tents was nestled in the Merrick Woods. At present everything is in confusion; people, trunks, tents, barrels, baskets, bundles, babies, &c., form a promiscuous mass. Every incoming train worse confounds the confusion by bringing new recruits, each recruit bringing baggage and camp-equipage sufficient for a dozen. During the last few days great improvement has taken place in the grounds. The line of the avenues is more marked, and each tent, as it is reared in its place, adds to the picturesqueness of the scene.

The speakers' stand is finished, and presents an imposing front to the circular plat, a large part of which is occupied by substantial plank seats.

Upon the front circle, facing the central plat, are the following society tents: Freeport; South Second-street, Williamsburg; Rockville Centre; Fleet-street, Brooklyn; Central Church, Williamsburg; Jamaica; Nostrand-avenue, Brooklyn; Bay-Side and Sayville.

Among a large number who have private tents, are Alderman WHITING, DAVID PRICE and DANIEL D. BOYCE, of Brooklyn, and GEO. REMSEN, of Hempstead.

Rev. GEORGE TAYLOR, of Flushing, is here with a large number of his congregation. Rev. B. M. ADAMS' church, Williamsburg, is represented by sixteen tents; Rev. S. H. PLATT's church, Brooklyn, by twelve tents; Rev. FRANCIS C. HILL's church, Jamaica, by a large number, as is Rev. T. M. TERRY's church, Islip.

Among the prominent ministers who will take part in the exercises are the following: Revs. Messrs. McDonald, of the Seventh-avenue Church, Brooklyn; H. King, of the Tarrytown Church; Fletcher, of Pacific-street Church, Brooklyn; Richard Meredith, of Cleremont-avenue Church, Brooklyn; Willis, of Seventeenth-street Church, New-York; Cyrus D. Foss, Thirtieth-street, New-York; George Lansing Taylor, South Second-street, Williamsburg.

The following order will be observed in the meetings as far as possible: 8 A. M., prayer-meeting; 10 A. M., preaching; 2 P. M., preaching; 7 P. M., preaching. At 1½ P. M. there will be a children's prayer-meeting, and between the preaching-meetings, prayer-meetings in the Society tents.

There will be a volunteer prayer-meeting at 5 A. M.

The bell on the speaker's stand will ring at 6 A. M. for rising and family prayers. At 10 P. M. it will also ring, indicating the closing of the camp, when all are expected to retire and the camp to be silent.

An adequate Police force is on the grounds to enforce the rules and protect the camp both night and day.

The opening exercises of the session commenced with the evening meeting last night, at 7 o'clock. Rev. J. B. MERWIN, the Presiding Elder of the East New-York Conference, read a portion of the Scriptures—extracts from the one hundred and forty-sixth Psalm and fifteenth chapter of St. John. The first hymn was sung, "Oh, for a thousand tongues to sing," after which there was prayer. The opening address, by the Presiding Elder, was listened to with marked attention. Rev. B. M. ADAMS preached the opening sermon, at the close of which the congregation adjourned to the Society's tents, where prayer-meetings were held.

THE BETHEL MURDER.

Particulars of the Bloody Deed—The Supposed Perpetrator Arrested.

The particulars of the murder committed in Bethel, Sullivan County, on Sunday morning last, are as follows: Early in the evening of the 30th ult., three men were at the hotel of Mr. PENTLER, at Bethel—JOSEPH COYT, the victim, IRA FRANCE, and a peddler, whose name is unknown. The latter usually carries with him considerable money, and being an intimate friend of COYT's, has generally stopped at his house, known as the McAllister farm, about half a mile from the hotel. This fact is known to every one in the vicinity, and it is supposed led to the bloody and fatal occurrence. It so happened, however, on this night that the peddler did not stay at Bethel, but went away about 8 o'clock, COYT and he going out together. COYT went home, and about 12½ or 1 o'clock Sunday morning was wakened by a noise in his room, which he soon knew was made by some one striking a match. He raised himself in the bed, when he received a blow in the face from an ax, which severed his nose from his face. This was quickly followed by two other blows, one on the cheek, cutting it open from the forehead to the chin, and breaking the cheek-bone; the other on the back of his neck, inflicting a terrible gash. COYT shouted "murder" when he was struck, which cry was heard by a servant girl, who slept in a room above, and she jumped from the window. The girl says she was followed by the man who was killing COYT, but she hid in a corn-field, and he not finding her went back in the house, where she could hear him pounding about the floor with the ax as if trying to strike the old man again, it being too dark for him to see. When the murderer ran out after the girl, COYT, although weak from loss of blood, managed to crawl out of the window and get into a small tree near by. When the girl heard the man go away, which he did shortly after re-entering the house, no doubt fearing the neighbors would be alarmed, she assisted the old man from the tree, and although injured herself by her leap from the second story window, carried him on her back to Dr. GLASBY's, who at once took him in charge. He was alive last night, but unconscious. The doctor says he cannot live.

Suspicion at once fell upon FRANCE, as he had been in company with COYT and the peddler the night before, and was not aware that the latter had departed from his usual custom and gone away, and the impression became general that FRANCE had entered the house for the purpose of robbing the peddler, and being alarmed had used the ax to silence the person who had discovered him. He was accordingly arrested yesterday morning and examined before a Justice, but nothing definite being elicited he was discharged. This proceeding created great dissatisfaction, and his actions during the day being very suspicious he was again arrested while skulking home by a roundabout way. His coat being removed, his shirt-sleeves were found to be rolled up, but no blood was found upon his person. He was held to await the result of COYT's injuries.

FRANCE is a noted desperado, and is but recently out of jail for maltreating his wife, and, it is said, would not hesitate to commit the foulest crime. He has a wife and one child. COYT, the victim, is sixty years old, and is an old stage-driver, having been formerly employed on the Newburg stage line. He was never married, but kept bachelor's hall at the McAllister farm. The neighborhood is greatly excited over the affair, and the feeling against FRANCE is general, and there is but little doubt that he is the murderer.

Excursion of the Twenty-Second Regiment Battalion—A Day of Pleasure at Long Branch.

Yesterday the officers and members of Companies A and B, Twenty-second Regiment, assembled at their armory for the purpose of proceeding on an excursion to Long Branch. The excursion battalion was under the command of Capt. THOMAS H. CULLEN, assisted by Capt R. KELLY STYLES, of Company A. As soon as the line had been formed the command marched down Broadway to the foot of Murray-street, and embarked on board the steamer *Jessie Hoyt*, and in due time passed over the Jersey Southern Railroad to the Branch. They and their guests, among whom were Ex-Col. REMMEY, Lieut.-Col. CAMP, Major BROWN and Mr. WEST the "member from Rye," then proceeded to the Continental Hotel, and after stacking arms enjoyed the luncheon provided for them by Mr. BORROWS. The meal over, the boys followed all the rest of the Long Branch people, and without arms or dress-hats embarked on the train for the races at Monmouth Park, in accordance with an invitation from Mr. CHAMBERLIN. The excursionists were warmly received by the spectators and with Dodworth's Band, which accompanied them, they afforded the visitors in the grand stand some delightful music, in alternation with the programme of the Seventh Regiment Band, which came with the Americus Club. The races over, the boys returned to Long Branch, and took dinner at the Continental, after which the ceremony of a dress parade was observed on the lawn in front of the hotel. The review by the President of the United States was omitted, for some reason not explained. The battalion next took the train for Sandy Hook, and came back to the City in the steamer *Plymouth Rock*, and was duly received by Company C, under Capt. THOS. W. TATE, whose command was largely reinforced by members from other companies. With some final festivities at the armory, the boys closed a day of great enjoyment.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

At a special meeting of the Irish Republican Association of the Third Assembly District, held last evening at No. 475 Broome-street, the following officers were elected: President, Robert Laffan; Secretary, Thomas Leary; Treasurer, James Denton. E. A. Willoughby, Denis Burns and Robert McManus were elected delegates from the Association to the Irish Republican General Committee. The Association now numbers upward of sixty members.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, a large number of criminals, mostly boys from fourteen to twenty years of age, were arraigned and pleaded not guilty to various charges, and were remanded for trial. MAX BERLINER, a youth of fifteen, pleaded guilty to grand larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary for three years. ALFRED HARRIS, a colored boy, was tried for picking the pocket of Mrs. HULL on the 19th ult. of $20, and the jury were unable to agree. MARY COLLINS pleaded guilty to an attempt to commit grand larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary for six months. HENRY IRVING pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was remanded for sentence.

Last evening the Washington Tent Lodge Independent Order of Rechabites, held their regular meeting at their hall, corner of Bleecker-street and Cottage-place. The following officers were elected: John Clark, P. C. R.; George S. Mills, Levite; Neil J. Hepburn, C. R.; George W. Brigham, D. R.; J. R. Wagle, Jr., R. S.; John W. Ryer, and others. Messrs. CHARLES E. GILDERSLEVE, JOHN J. HEWITT and SAM. MCCOLLOUGH were chosen trustees for the ensuing year.

Grand Roundsman JOHN MCGLINN was arrested for drunkenness on Monday night, by Officer Quirke, of the Ninth Precinct, and taken to the Station-house, where he remained during the night. He was brought before Judge COX yesterday, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, and was discharged with a reprimand.

The steamer *Tybee*, Capt, DELANOY, arrived yesterday from San Domingo, via Turk's Island, and brought as passenger, Col. J. W. FABENS, (BAEZ's agent,) from San Domingo, and United States Consul STEWART and the Secretary of the President at Grand Turk, from Turk's Island.

The body of an unknown woman, aged about thirty-two, with gray eyes, short, curly brown hair, stout built, attired in a red and white plaid shawl, plaid dress and black underskirt, was found, yesterday, in the East River, off Pier No. 26. She did not appear to have been long in the water, and the remains were sent to the Morgue to await identification and the inquest.

At an early hour last evening, TIMOTHY HENDERSON, of No. 51 Elizabeth-street, while intoxicated, was seen to run through Prince-street, with a loaded revolver in his hand. Officer LINEHAM, of the Eighth Precinct, arrested him, when the fellow fired one shot at the officer, without effect. He was locked up.

BROOKLYN.

The report of the Physician of the County Hospital states the present inmates to number 375.

The Democratic General Committee met last night. Mayor KALBFLEISCH presided for the first time. No business of any importance was transacted.

The Republican General Committee met last evening, and admitted the new delegation from the Fourth Ward. The meeting was a lively one.

LONG ISLAND.

Yesterday morning, while a lady was getting into a car at Jamaica, on the 10 o'clock train east, on the South-side Railroad, her pocket was picked of her pocket-book, containing about $30. No clue to the perpetrator has been found.

A horse case has just been decided in Justice CORWIN's Court, Riverhead, by a jury, which has excited some comment. The plaintiff and defendant both claim damage, each stating that he had been cheated by the other in trading horses, both claiming that the horse received had the glanders and the one given was sound. The plaintiff claimed a damage of $150, and the defendant thought his damage ought to be $200. The jury thought the story of Mr. J. W. HALLOCK, the plaintiff, more worthy of credence, and ordered that JOHN R. CORWIN, the defendant, should pay $100. Each contestant employed two lawyers, who are not through with the case, as it will probably be appealed.

The new Presbyterian Church at Babylon will be 40 by 70 feet, with a tall spire in the centre of the front, and will cost about $11,000.

Yesterday afternoon a fire was raging in the Long Island woods somewhere near Speonk. It was caused by some farmers carelessly burning over some cleared land. It is feared, as the fire is in the neighborhood of the extensive pine forests, and as the winds was blowing in such a direction as to give it a wide scope, that great damage may be done.

Yesterday the colored citizens of Westberry, Long Island, celebrated the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution by a grand procession.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The report of the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, in the matter of opening, widening and straightening St. Ann's-avenue and Carr-avenue, from One Hundred and Thirty-second-street to the junction of Carr-avenue and Boston Road, so as to form one avenue eighty feet wide, was confirmed by Justice JOSEPH BARNARD on Monday last. It is now expected that the improvement will be commenced at an early day.

Two brothers by the name of WALSH, hailing from Jersey City, while on a visit to Yonkers, on Sunday, went into the Hudson River to bathe, and one of them, TIMOTHY WALSH, aged twenty-eight years, got beyond his depth and was drowned. Coroner SMITH, of Hastings, held an inquest upon the body of the deceased, yesterday, when a verdict of death by accidental drowning was rendered.

CHARLES LELAND, Esq., of the Metropolitan Hotel, has sold his property on Davenport's Neck, New-Rochelle, consisting of ten acres of land and a small dwelling, to Messrs. DISBROW and HUDSON, for $25,000.

WM. H. DYOTT, editor and proprietor of the New-Rochelle *Pioneer*, died on Monday, 1st inst. Two daughters and a son of Mr. DYOTT have also died within a period of about two years.

NEW-JERSEY.

GEORGE WEBER, a peddler, residing in Williamsburg, was yesterday brought up at the Yorkville Police Court, before Justice COULTER, charged by NATHAN SMITH, of No. 200 Sandford-street, Brooklyn, with stealing a horse and wagon of the value of $400. The theft was committed on Monday, and yesterday the horse was found in MOXHAM's livery stables, in Third-avenue, near Sixty-first-street, where WEBER was in the act of selling him when caught. He was committed to answer, in default of bail in $1,000.

While several sports were enjoying a trot through the streets of Rahway on Sunday, one of the wagons collided with a passing vehicle, in which were seated Mr. MYERS, his wife, daughter and grand-child. The whole party were thrown out, Mrs. MYERS receiving a fracture of the collar-bone, and her daughter such a laceration of one of her arms that amputation had to be performed. The child and Mr. MYERS escaped comparatively uninjured. The man whose reckless and furious driving caused such a serious casualty will be brought to trial.

A man called at a boarding-house, No. 30 Commerce-street, Newark, Monday evening, and obtained board and lodgings, saying that he was a printer, and was going to work in the city. When he was called to breakfast, yesterday, he did not respond, and on examination it transpired that he had left and taken with him $70 in money, a coat, and a watch belonging to other boarders. He has not been apprehended.

A day or two ago a dangerous affray occurred near Hackettstown, Sussex County, N. J., which will probably result in the death of one of the participants. The house of a man named STEPHENFIELD was visited by two brothers named BABCOCK, who attempted to quarrel with the proprietor. STEPHENFIELD requested them to leave, and on their refusing he, it is alleged, seized an ax and struck one of the brothers on the head, crushing the skull and rendering him unconscious. He was conveyed to Hackettstown and received medical attendance, but his recovery is doubtful.

The Hoboken Land and Improvement Company valued the ferry-boat *James Walls*, totally destroyed by fire on Monday night, at $60,000. Insured for $17,000 in the following companies: Jersey City, $4,000; Germania, $7,000; St. Nicholas, $4,000; Merchants, New-York, $2,000.

A man named WILLIAM ELLIS, from Pennsylvania, was knocked down and robbed of a gold watch, on State-street, Trenton, about 12 o'clock on Monday night. Besides losing his watch, he was brutally assaulted.

The Citizens' Gas Company of Newark are laying their pipes on Broad-street, and Monday night an excavation was left in a dangerous and exposed manner. Mrs. CATHERINE KANE, who resides at No. 217 Norfolk-street, while attempting to cross the street at 9½ o'clock P. M., fell into the hole and had three ribs broken, besides being otherwise seriously bruised, and it is feared that she has sustained dangerous internal injuries. She was taken to Dr. O'GORMAN's office and cared for, and now lies in a very critical condition.

NICHOLAS CARROLL, a Surveyor and once a candidate for the position of City Surveyor in Newark, was yesterday arrested in East Newark and held for trial on the charge, preferred by the Town Clerk, that he had altered the grades on several streets on maps which had been filed in his office. He says he can prove his innocence.

The City Council of Orange met on Monday night and received several names of persons who wished to become firemen, and a Fire Company was organized, so that the people who hold destructible property there, now feel more at ease. The Department had been disbanded about two weeks.

The advance in ice to $1 50 per hundred is creating much feeling in Newark and many express their determination to forego its use altogether. The sales on the first day after the rise fell off four-fifths.

Nine wives have complained to the Overseers of the Poor, at Newark, within twenty-four hours, that their husbands failed to support them.

The Washington Engine Company of Elizabeth, had a parade yesterday, it being the occasion of their receiving a new steamer from a Newark manufactory, and part of the Newark firemen participated in the affair. Two bands of music, police, citizens and firemen, made an imposing array.

The Catholics had a picnic at Bishop's Woods, in Newark, Monday, to the number of several thousand. Dancing and various kinds of enjoyment filled the hours of the day, and the pecuniary result was very satisfactory. The proceeds will be devoted to the St. Michael's Hospital Fund.

JOHN CARMODY, the man who was struck by a locomotive on the New-Jersey Railroad, on Friday night last, died at his house in North First-street, Jersey City, yesterday morning.

The butcher-shop of Mr. A. C. MYERS, No. 46 Washington-street, Hoboken, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The loss was $2,000; insured for $1,400 in the Newark Mutual. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

EDWARD MURPHY, the man who was hurt in an affray at Bull's Ferry, on Sunday last, is only slightly hurt, according to the report of the attending physician, and is not in any danger. JOHN ELFNER, the person by whom his injuries were inflicted, has been admitted to bail in $1,000 to answer.

JOHN MAYNARD complained in Hoboken yesterday that he had been robbed of $30 and a gold watch while sleeping on the Observatory Grounds in West Hoboken.

The Treasury of Jersey City, yesterday, reported the receipts for the month of July at $47,084; expenditures, $219,7?2; balance on hand, $181,994 31.

A man named FRENCH was assaulted and badly beaten and kicked by a party of unknown ruffians late on Monday night in Trenton. His injuries are of a serious nature.

A man named THOMAS FARRELLY attempted suicide on Monday night by jumping into the Canal at Trenton. He was rescued and found to be a victim of intemperance.

Miss LOUISA KEBEN was committed by Recorder POPE, of Hoboken, yesterday, to answer a charge of having stolen a gold watch from Mr. JOHN WABER, the proprietor of a lager-beer salon, who was taking a "nap" in the Otto Cottage Garden.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—The Navy Department has ordered Ensign Jasper to the schooner *America*, and Lieut. Yates to the *California*. Lieut-Commander Ryan has been detached from the Portsmouth Navy-yard, and ordered to the *California*.

BOSTON, Aug. 2.—Paymaster's Clerk Chas. B. Harvey, of the United States ship *Vandalia*, formerly of Wilmington, Del., died in a fit today, on board the receiving-ship at Portsmouth.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—The market for American Securities and Stocks opened dull—the latter flat, and closed quiet. The course of the market during the day is shown in the following table:

	11½ A. M.	1 P. M.	5 P. M.
Consols for money	89⅜	88¾	88⅞
Consols for account	89⅜	88¾	88⅞
U. S. 5-20s of 1862	82½	82	82
U. S. 5-20s of 1865, old	82	81½	82
U. S. 5-20s of 1867	81½	81¼	81
U. S. 10-40s	80	79	80
Ill. Central Railroad shares	103	102	103
Erie Railway shares	15¾	15½	15½
At. & Gt. West. R. R. shares	21	21	21

PARIS, Aug. 2.—The Bourse opened dull. Rentes 66f. 5c.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 1.—United States five-twenty bonds are heavy at 83⅜ for the old issue.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 2.—Brokers here now deal exclusively for money; nothing is done for settlement. There has been only one failure of importance—that of W. F. JAGER.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—SUGAR flat at 31s. 6d. ₱ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard on the spot. TALLOW flat at 45s. 3d.@45s. 6d. ₱ cwt. Refined PETROLEUM quiet and steady. Spirits of TURPENTINE firm.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 2—5 P. M.—COTTON—The market opened steady, and at 1 P. M. was firmer, with an upward tendency, and closed quiet; Middling Uplands opened at 7⅞d., and closed at 8d.; Middling Orleans opened at 8⅛d.@8¼d., and closed at 8¼d. The sales of the day have been 10,000 bales, including 3,000 for export and speculation. The shipments of Cotton from Bombay, since the last report to the 1st inst., have been 4,000 bales. TRADE REPORT—The market for Yarns and Cotton Fabrics at Manchester is steady. BREADSTUFFS—The market is quiet; Wheat, 11s. 5d.@11s. 6d. ₱ cental for California White, which is firm; 9s. 10d. for No. 2 Red Western, and 10s. 9d. for Red Winter. The receipts of Wheat for the last three days have been 10,000 quarters, all of which are American. Corn, 33s.@33s. 6d. ₱ quarter for European. Flour quiet. PROVISIONS—Beef, 113s. 6d. ₱ tierce of 304 lbs for extra Prime Mess. Pork dull, 122s. 6d. ₱ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess. Lard quiet. NAVAL STORES—The market is quiet.

LONDON, Aug. 2—Evening.—Linseed OIL heavy; sales at £30 5s.

ANTWERP, Aug. 2.—PETROLEUM opened declining at 45½f., and closed heavy at 45f., for Standard White.

BREMEN, Aug. 1—PETROLEUM opened heavy and closed easier, but not quotably lower.

HAMBURG, Aug. 2.—PETROLEUM opened quiet and steady, at 13 marc bancos, 14 schillings, and closed quiet and unchanged.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 2.—EXCHANGE unchanged. FLOUR quiet and steady at $4 50@$6 50 for Spring Extras. WHEAT declining; $1 24@$1 24½, cash and seller August for No. 2; during the afternoon fairly active at $1 25. CORN quiet at 83c.@83½c. for No. 2; during the afternoon fairly active at 83c., seller August. OATS advancing and more active at 44½c. for No. 2. RYE firmer at 81c.@81½c. for No. 2. BARLEY quiet at 80c.@$1 for No. 2. HIGHWINES steady at 96c., iron bound. PROVISIONS inactive; held at previous quotations. Live HOGS firm at $9 35@$9 90 for Fair to Choice. CATTLE quiet and firm at $4@$7 for Common Cows to Good Medium Shipping Steers. RECEIPTS—4,500 bbls. Flour, 31,000 bushels Wheat, 136,000 bushels Corn, 73,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 bushels Rye, 3,800 bushels Barley, 2,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—2,400 bbls. Flour, 12,000 bushels Wheat, 50,000 bushels Corn, 28,0 0 bushels Oats, 1,700 bushels Rye, 1,600 bushels Barley, 1,700 Hogs. FREIGHTS more active at 4½c. on Corn, per sail, to Buffalo.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Aug. 2.—FLOUR steady and unchanged; sales 1,400 bbls. at $7 50 for No. 1 Spring, $8 25 for Amber Winter, $8 75 for White, $9 50 for Double Extra. WHEAT market closed better; sales, 3,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 46; 5,500 bushels do. at $1 47. CORN dull; sales, 4,000 bushels No. 2 at 95c.; 1,400 bushels do. at 96c. OATS held at 57c. for Illinois. RYE nominal. CORN-MEAL $2 10 for Bolted; $2 05 for Unbolted, ₱ cwt. MILL-FEED unchanged; Shorts, $20; Shipstuffs, $25, and Middlings, $30@33 ₱ ton. Canal FREIGHTS ⅛c. lower: Wheat, 7½c.; Corn, 6¾c.; Oats, 4½c. to New-York; Lumber, $3 25 to the Hudson; $4 to New-York. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 63c.; to New-York, 48c., and to Albany, 46c.; Grain and Mill-feed to Boston, $6 30; to New-York, $4 80, and to Albany, $4 60 ₱ ton. Lake IMPORTS—2?9,000 feet Lumber, Canal EXPORTS—21,800 bushels Wheat, and 1,815,000 feet Lumber.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 2.—COTTON—A better feeling, but not quotably higher; market quiet. FLOUR firm and in good demand; Howard-street Superfine, $6@$6 50; do. Extra, $7@$8; do. Family, $8@9 50; City Mills Superfine, $6 25@$7 25; do. Extra, $7 25@$8 25; do. Family, $8@10 50; Western Superfine, $6@$6 50; do. Extra, $7@7 50; do. Family, $7 50@$8. WHEAT steady; Prime to choice Maryland $1 70@$1 85; Good to Prime, $1 45@$1 65; White, $1 55@1 90; Western and Pennsylvania, $1 50@$1 53. CORN—White steady but lower; sales at $1 20@$1 23; Yellow, $1 10. OATS, 47c@50c. BACON firm; Rib Sides, 18c.; Clear Rib, 18½c.; Shoulders, 15c¼@15¾c.. HAMS, 25c@25½c. WHISKEY unchanged.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 2.—FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT firmer and held higher; sales of No. 1 Red at $1 35 for Old; $1 33 for New. OATS quiet at 50c.@58c. for Old; 25c.@40c. for New. CORN firmer; New held at 86c.@87c. for Ear. RYE quiet at 85c.@90c. BARLEY dull at $1 10@$1 15. COTTON firmer; Middling, 18½c. TOBACCO unchanged. WHISKY firm and in good demand; sales at 97c.@99c. PROVISIONS firm. Mess PORK, $30. LARD, 16½c. BACON—Stronger demand for Shoulders at 14½c.; Clear Rib Sides held at 17½c.; Clear Sides, 18¼c.@18½c. Bulk MEATS in active demand at 13¼c. for Shoulders, held at 13½c.; Sides, 15¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 16¼c.@16½c.; Clear Sides, 17c.; sales of Clear Rib Sides at 16⅜c., and Shoulders at 13¼c. Sugar-cured HAMS, 25½c.@26c. EXCHANGE dull and unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 2.—TOBACCO steady. COTTON quiet at 17½c. ROPE and BAGGING unchanged. FLOUR quiet at $4 50@$4 75 for Superfine, $4 85@$5 25 for Extra, $5 50@$5 75 for Double Extra. WHEAT firm; No. 2 Fall Red, $1 16@$1 18; No. 1 Fall Red, $1 25@$1 27½; Choice, $1 30@$1 35. CORN dull; Mixed, 78c.; Yellow, 80c.@83c.; White, 89c.@92c. OATS firmer at 40c.@42c. for New, 43c.@44c. for Old. RYE steady at 75c.@80c. HIGHWINES quiet at 97½c. PROVISIONS quiet. Mess PORK, $31. BACON—Shoulders, 14¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 17½c.@18c.; Clear Sides, 18¾c. LARD dull at 16c. CATTLE wanted; the range is $2 50@$7 50. Live HOGS firm at $8 50@$10. RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,200 bbls.; Wheat, 38,000 bushels; Corn, 24,000 bushels; Oats, 22,000 bushels; Rye, 1,000 bushels.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 2.—RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 bbls.; Wheat, 72,000 bushels; Corn, 145,000 bushels; Oats, 21,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 15,000 bushels; Corn, 55,000 bushels. By Railroad—Wheat, 10,000 bushels; Rye, 10,000 bushels. FLOUR is dull and unchanged. WHEAT in fair demand; sales, 38,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $1 30; 32,000 bushels Red Winter Toledo at $1 50; 15,000 bushels Corn, grade Spring, at $1 06. CORN fair; trade unsettled; sales, 3,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 91c.@92c.; 28,000 bushels Rejected at 86c.@87½c. OATS dull and lower; sales, 17,000 bushels new Ohio at 50½c.; old nominal at 50c. RYE neglected. BARLEY—None here. PORK—Heavy Mess, $30@$30 25. LARD, 16½c.@17c. HIGHWINES—50 bbls. at $1 FREIGHTS dull and unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 2.—COTTON unchanged. FLOUR very dull; Superfine $5 50@$5 75; Extras, $6@$6 25; Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota Extra Family $6 25@$6 75; Pennsylvania do., $7@$7 50; Indiana and Ohio do., $6 75@$7 62½; Fancy, $7 62½@$8 50. WHEAT dull and lower, at $1 55@$1 60 for old Pennsylvania Red and Indiana do.; $1 48@$1 55 for Delaware do. RYE, $1 10@$1 12. CORN dull and weak; Yellow $1 05@$1 08; Mixed Western $1@$1 04. OATS dull; Old State at 63c.@64c.; New Delaware, 51c.@58c. GROCERIES unchanged. PROVISIONS steady and unchanged. PETROLEUM unsettled; Crude, 16c.; Refined, 23½c.@23¾c. WHISKY dull and unchanged.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 2.—BAGGING firm at 29½c.@30c. COTTON firmer at 18c. WHEAT, $1 20@$1 30. CORN, $1 08. OATS, 62c. RYE, 90c. PROVISIONS firm. PORK $31. LARD, 17½c. BACON, 15c. for Shoulders; 18c. for Clear Rib Sides; 19c. for Clear Sides. Bulk MEATS—14c. for Shoulders; 17c. for Clear Rib Sides, 18c. for Clear Sides. HAMS, 25c.@25½c. WHISKY, 97c. TOBACCO—Sales, 139 hhds. at $4 25@$6 50 for Trash to Good; $6 75@$8 50 for Common to Middling; $10@$21 for Good to Fine.

TOLEDO, Aug. 2.—FLOUR steady. WHEAT active and better; No. 1 Red, $1 44; No. 2 Red, $1 43. CORN firm and a shade better; No. 1, 88c.@88½c.; No. 2, 86c. OATS unchanged. FREIGHTS firm and unchanged. RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,200 bbls.; Wheat, 83,000 bushels; Corn, 11,000 bushels; Oats, 22,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Flour, 1,200 bbls.. Wheat, 9,500 bushels; Corn, 21,000 bushels; Oats, 8,500 bushels.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 2.—Nothing doing in WHEAT. RYE scarce and wanted; $1 25@$1 30 freely offered for large lots. State CORN in fair supply and very dull, with sales of 500 bushels No. 2 Western Mixed at $1 02, in store. Round Yellow held at $1 06@$1 10. OATS in large supply with very limited demand, and market drooping; Western freely offered at 62c.; State, 67c.@68c.; small bay lot choice State taken at 70c.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Aug. 2.—Beef CATTLE—Receipts, 569 head; no special improvement from last week; sales, Extra, $12 50@$13; First Quality, $11@$12; Second Quality, $10@$10 75; Third Quality, $7 50@$9 50. SHEEP and LAMBS—Receipts, 7,339 head; market inactive. The continued warm weather is injuring the trade; the best Lambs are selling at $4 50 each. Sales of Veal CALVES at $5@$13.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 2.—COTTON quiet at 18¼c.@18½c.; receipts, 29 bales; exports, 73 bales. FLOUR steady at $5 50@$8 25. CORN dull at 95c.@$1. OATS heavy at 50c. PORK steady at $32 50. LARD firm at 18¾c.@19½c. BACON steady; Shoulders, 15½c.@15¾c.; Sides, 19¼c.@19½c.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 2.—FLOUR steady. WHEAT firmer; No. 1 Red Winter, $1 47; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 45. CORN quiet; No. 1, 89c.; No. 2, 87c. OATS dull; No. 1, 53c.@54c.; No. 1 New sold at 47c. RYE dull at 95c.@$1. PETROLEUM steady; Crude, $4 25; Refined, 20¼c.; but little doing.

MILWAUKEE, Aug 2.—FLOUR firm and unchanged. WHEAT easier; No. 1, $1 30; No. 2, $1 25½. OATS dull; No. 2, 47c. CORN quiet at 82c. RYE firm at 80c. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 50,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—7,000 bbls. Flour, 37,000 bushels Wheat.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 2.—COTTON—Demand fair; prices firm; Middling, 17¼c.@17¾c.; sales, 450 bales; net receipts, 277 bales; coastwise, 2 bales; total, 279 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,098 bales; stock, 43,722 bales.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 2.—COTTON quiet and nominal; Middling, 18¼c.; net receipts, 106 bales; exports, to the Continent, (to Spain,) 252 bales; coastwise, 418 bales; stock, 2,087 bales.

MOBILE, Aug. 2.—COTTON firm; Low Middling, 17c.@17¼c.; sales, 300 bales; net receipts, 64 bales; exports, coastwise, 438 bales; stock, 15,631 bales.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 2.—COTTON quiet; Low Middling, 17c.; sales, 40 bales; net receipts, 169 bales; stock, 5,242 bales.

DETROIT, Aug. 2.—FLOUR firm; Choice, $7 75@$8. WHEAT firm; Extra, $1 65½@$1 66; No. 1, $1 57; Amber, $1 48. OATS heavy at 52c. for State.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 2.—COTTON nominal; Middlings, 18c.; net receipts, 150 bales; stock, 2,187 bales.

[Advertisement.]

JAMES, the FISK-AL PRINCE OF ERIE, on his way to Long Branch, stopped at the establishment of KNOX, the Emperor of Hatters, and thus the kings conversed: "King Charles, hast thou a hat for Prince James?" "Always," boldly answered King Charles. One of these æsthetically comfortable tiles went on the head of James, and with smiling face he sung sweetly, "May KNOX never go where the Woodbine Twineth." The Emperor KNOX has a Hat that will fit and suit you. Go for it!

[Advertisement.]

Bargains in watches, jewelry and silver-ware.
J. H. JOHNSTON & ROBINSON,
No. 150 Bowery.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 2—9 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Portland	S.	Clear	71
Boston	S. W.	Clear	72
New-York	W.	Clear	73
Philadelphia	S. W.	Clear	80
Wilmington, Del.	W.	Clear	78
Washington	S. W.	Clear	72
Fortress Monroe	N. W.	Cloudy	76
Richmond	W.	Clear	77
Charleston	W.	Cloudy	82
Savannah	S. W.	Cloudy	80
Augusta	S.	Cloudy	80
Oswego	N.	Clear	69
Pittsburg	S. W.	Clear	70
Chicago	S. W.	Cloudy	72
Louisville	S. W.	Cloudy	80
Mobile	S.	Clear	80
New-Orleans	W.	Clear	82
Key West	E.	Cloudy	83
Havana	Calm	Clear	82

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Manhattan	Aug. 3	New-York	Liverpool
Cuba	Aug. 3	New-York	Liverpool
Siberia	Aug. 4	New-York	Liverpool
City of London	Aug. 6	New-York	Liverpool
Italy	Aug. 6	New-York	Liverpool
Ville de Paris	Aug. 6	New-York	Havre
FOR CUBA, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.			
Morro Castle	Aug. 4	New-York	Havana
Ocean Queen	Aug. 5	New-York	Aspinwall

Closing of Foreign Mails.

WARNING!

All letters for Europe should be marked "via England."

WEDNESDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown and Liverpool, by the *Manhattan*, 8½ A. M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on Pier No. 46 North River at 10 A. M.

THURSDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown and Liverpool, by the *Siberia*, at 9 A. M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on the Cunard Dock, Jersey City, at 10½ A. M. For Havana and the West Indies, by the *Morro Castle*, 2 P. M.

FRIDAY.

For Aspinwall, Panama, and the South Pacific and Central American ports, by the *Ocean Queen*, at 10½ A. M.

SATURDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown and Liverpool, by the *City of London*, 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters, Pier No. 45 North River at 1½ P. M. For France via Brest and Havre, by the *Ville de Paris* at 10 A. M.

A mail for Hayti by the *City of Port-au-Prince* will be sent about this date.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 9 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	7 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

AUG. 2.—*In steam-ship Russia, from Liverpool.*—C. T. Weeks, Mr. Irwin, Mrs. and Miss Foster, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Bellows, Mrs. Townsend, daughter and 2 sons, A. F. Hinchman, B. M. Townsend, Jr., Mrs. Doyle and child, Miss Harrison, Mrs. Deans, R. Ilaff, W. G. Abbott, W. Pye, A. Metzenburg, Mr. Goldburg, Chas. Smead, Mr. Gordon, Mrs. and Miss Durand, George Briggs, W. Robinson, A. Wolf, Mr. Durand, Miss A. Arnold, Miss Hunchman, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Fremain, P. Moore, E. Yarnall, Miss Moyle, B. A. Boas, Mr. Haseltine, Mr. and Mrs. Jennings, Mr. and Mrs. Mark Finlay, Mr. Forman, Mr. Schefer, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Neeser, Mr. Oppenheim, S. Cottle, F. Morton, Mr. Seymour, J. Cockayne, F. I. Lowry, J. R. Herron, Chri Ward, Mrs. Smith and son, R. Redmond, Marquis de Cameranu and lady, J. B. Walsh, Mrs. Tholorne, Master Stauffer, Mrs. and Miss Philips, Miss Nickerson, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Meade, Mrs. Weeks, Mrs. Brown, Miss Cameron, Miss Mathews, Mr. and Mrs. Newell, Mr. and Mrs. Morrison, Mr. Hine and lady, Alex. Duncan and tutor, Mrs. C. P. Fisher, Miss D. Fisher and Miss Lynn, Miss Burges, Miss Ellis, Mr. and Mrs. B. L. Briggs and child, Miss Coppee, Miss Sayre, Miss A. C. Kellogg, Dr. H. Coppee, Mr. Magarey and lady, J. B. Shepard, Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Warren and child, Miss Crosby and maid-servant, R. A. Schuahel, Mrs. Horsmer and daughter, Chas. Close, L. A. Dubring, Geo. Bennett, D. Boubright, Edward Power, Mr. Elbeck, W. Lucy, J. M. Gaterman, H. C. Southworth, Alex. Notman, Mr. and Mrs. C. Lambert, Mr. Raufmann, Mrs. Moyle, Mr. Schuloff, Mr. Jones, Mr. J. Marsh, Mr. Brosly, A. Hera, A. Hendrick, J. Curphey, G. L. A. Rose, J. Stewart, J. F. McMaster, Alex. Towntoach, Mr. Milonas, J. C. Bailey, Mr. Haley, Mrs. Storms, F. A. Hunt, J. Jones, Andrew White, G. Schiebler, Madame Bertenatti, Mr. and Mrs. Hinckley, E. W. Wheelock, Mr. Wallock, Mr. Bandrev, Mr. Camerford, Mr. Hecht, Mr. Gaffie, Mr. Fraser, Mr. Migeon, E. Haigh, L. Alens, Austin Smith, C. Mackay, Miss Anthony, Mrs. Briggs' Maid, Mr. Pearce, Mr. Irving, W. D. Sloane, Mr. Nicol, J. W. Carpenter, R. Whitworth, W. Fletcher, Mrs. C. B. Hamilton, Mrs. Fred. Warren, Mr. Kohlsaut, J. G. Marshall, Mr. Blackenburg, J. Reynolds, J. W. Goddard, Mr. McInnes, Mr. Malcolmson, R. J. Hood, Mr. Eckhardt, Mr. Schauss, Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Bishop, Charles F. Hulse, J. B. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Waterbury, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Braden, Mr. and Mrs. Frank, infant, 4 children and 2 maid servants, Mr. Hiton, G. Buckhorne, Miss A. Kelly, Mrs. Bordon, Mrs. Kellog and daughters, Mr. and Mrs. De Witt C. Hay, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas, Mr. Deppmann, Mr. Fabre, L. E. Kellog, J. E. Young, N. Kellog, Mr. Moss, Mr. Morin, Mr. Henderson, Mr. Topham, J. Longmire, Mrs. Haley, W. Longmire, Hamilton Ester, Mr. and Mrs. Moore, Mr. Ransom, Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Messenger, Jas. Stewart, Mr. McLean, Mr. McLean, D. Thomson, Mr. Ranger, Mr. Smith.

AUG. 2—*In steam-ship City of London, from Liverpool.*—E. Lobenstein, J. Lobenstein, A. J. P. Laayman, J. C. Laayman, Hugo Menzel, Charles Dewey, J. C. Field, W. H. Adams Hill, Miss Parker, C. M. Von Bauer, A. Weddigen, Frank Farrish, B. G. Lewis, T. D. Bellett, Percy Attonborough, Walter Attonborough, A. W. Gill, Mr. Nightingale, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Nigntingale, A. Dixon, P. Revel and wife, G. Krause, J. Hoffman, Benjamin Stow, Mr. Lutz, B. Clother, G. Macdonna, R. Moore, A. F. Loquesne, Rev. H. Lane, Rev. P. P. McGrane, E. Taschner, G. W. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Black, Henry Thole, H. H. Kelke, Mr. and Mrs. Craus, Mr. and Mrs. Underwood, Rev. J. Doherty, T. S. Hagan, Mr. and Mrs. Farnall, Mr. and Mrs. Cameron, D. C. Casina, Mme. Lecompte.

In steam-ship Champion, from Charleston.—J. Morrisy, W. C. Jessup and family, Miss M. S. Billings, Mrs. M. O'Connor, J. C. Carpenter and wife, Mrs. Otis Chaffer, Miss Addie Chaffer, Mrs. Cutler, Miss Ella Chaffer, Miss S. R. Kinlock, Miss N. A. Hayden, Y. O. Gillett, wife and child, S. Thomas and 3 sons, H. Piser, J. W. White, A. W. Smith, L. C. Hassell, Mrs. Martin, Miss Martin, J. Libby, W. Libby, C. H. Moise and daughter, Mr. Willeth, Capt. J. O. Ladd, wife, servant and children, S. Dibble, wife and child, Miss M. J. Moore, Miss F. M. Walton, W. McCombe, wife and child, Mrs. J. S. Bean, Miss L. Wilkinson, W. F. Millnay, Col. Gilmore, Mrs. Lansing, child and nurse, A. Grant, A. W. Waddell, Miss F. Fanley, Mrs. M. E. Hawkins, Miss Moise, H. Wilkinson, wife and child, G. H. Smith, Mrs. Smith and servant, R. B. Dowil, Mr. Huger, A. Stickney and wife, J. W. Hayne, wife and son, Miss R. Smith, Miss L. Smith, Miss Hackett, G. H. Ingraham, G. A. Locke, C. K. Huger, Mrs. J. Waite, Mary Bell and 2 children, J. C. Carpenter and servant, J. W. Gordon, wife and child, M. Kinlock, S. F. Dunn, A. C. Shoffer, H. G. Baggett, H. Chapman, C. P. Fitzsimmons, A. L. Campbell, A. Willard, Mrs. A. F. Roux and servant, S. E. De Forrest, G. K. Choffer, T. F. Kitchell, and 8 in steerage.

In steam-ship San Salvador, from Savannah.—T. H. G. Martin and wife, W. H. Bolshaw, C. H. Brown, F. W. Stowe, Miss Greeley, Mrs. Greeley, Mrs. A. McNulty, 3 children and nurse, Miss Belle Lamar, E. Ivers, Miss Peck, Dr. Houston, Miss M. Hyatt, Mrs. Geo. Johnson, Mrs. Wm. Gray and infant, Mrs. Godfrey and child, G. W. King, F. Pasco, A. Wallace, W. F. During, Mrs. Barker and 2 children, E. Bigelow and wife, Miss R. Bigelow, Miss A. R. Bigelow, Mrs. Miller and child, E. A. Clark, J. Jackson, Z. W. Smith, J. D. Beoh, C. L. Trible, wife and child, E. Loeser, C. H. Smith, Moses Smith, Mrs. Snyder and 2 children, C. S. Foote, E. M. Pilot and wife, Dr. Peck, J. Remington, Geo. Schnable and wife, R. Elias, F. R. Poole, Miss Jas. King and child, Mrs. T. Setley and child, Mr. Crolich, Mrs. T. S. Ward, R. C. McIntyre, M. Michael, Mr. Dewich, D. H. Mooney, E. B. Estes, J. Estes, and 10 in steerage.

In steam-ship Tybee, from San Domingo.—Miss A. Fabens, J. G. Kell, J. Bates, H. P. Cook, John White, A. E. Kibbee, W. Toland, F. F. Jordan, W. C. Volcker, John Hyer, F. C. Bunce, J. H. Stewart and wife, Miss Scaife, J. C. Bascome, John Appo, Col. Fabens.

In steam-ship Ellen S. Terry, from Newbern.—Mrs. M. Hahn, 5 children and servant, Mrs. S. R. Eaton, 2 children and servant, Mrs. L. Baer and 2 children, Miss Carter, Miss Kelly, Mr. and Mrs. C. K. Dutton, child and servant, George Rositer, A. M. Haskell.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......4:58 | Sun sets......7:13 | Moon sets..11:10

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.11:43 | Gov. Island.2:32 | Hell Gate....1:54

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Aug. 2.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Niagara, Blackwood, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Neptune, Baker, Boston, Wm. P. Clyde & Co.; Manhattan, (Br.,) Forsyth, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; Cuba, (Br.,) Moodie, Liverpool, Chas. G. Francklyn; Cleopatra, Phillips, Savannah, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Tacony, Nichols, Philadelphia, Wm. Kirkpatrick; A. C. Stimers, Tenny, Philadelphia, W. P. Clyde & Co.; Fanita, Freeman, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; E. N. Fairchild, Traut, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs.

Ship Sir Robert Peel, Larrabee, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Barks Homer, Rogers, Hong Kong, Oliphant & Co.; Mechele, Marli, Odessa, Funch, Edye & Co.; Agdat, Hennikson, Queenstown for orders, Wendt, Tetens & Bockmann.

Brigs New-York, Savarese, Trieste, Funch, Edye & Co.; Adeone, Worthmann, St. Mary's, Ga., Funch, Edye & Co.; George, Graham, St. Johns, N. F., Hatton, Watson & Co.

Schrs. Ida May, Buck, St. Johns, N. F., P. I. Nevius & Son; Ada, Relyea, St. John, N. B., Heney & Parker; Atlantic, Davidson, Halifax, N. S., Crandall, Berteaux & Co.

Arrived.

Steam-ship City of London, (Br.,) Tibbits, Liverpool July 21, and Queenstown 22d, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. July 24, 342 miles W. from Fastnet, exchanged signals with steam-ship City of Brussels, hence for Liverpool; 26th, lat. 48 17, lon. 34 10, passed ship Sarawak, (Br.,) bound E.; 29th, lat. 43 09, lon. 50 30, passed steam-ship England, from Liverpool for New-York; Aug. 1, 70 miles E. from Nantucket, passed brig Haitienne, (Br.,) bound E.

Steam-ship Champion, Lockwood, Charleston July 30, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co. July 31, 50 miles S. E. from Hatteras, passed steam-ship Geo. Washington, hence for New-Orleans, and steam-ship Manhattan, hence for Charleston.

Steam-ship Russia, (Br.,) Lott, Liverpool July 23 and Queenstown 24th, with mdse. and 225 passengers to C. G. Francklyn. July 31, lat. 43 11, lon. 58, 39, passed yacht Sappho, bound W.

Steam-ship England, (Br.,) Webster, Liverpool, July 20, and Queenstown, 21st, with mdze and 712 passengers to F. W. J. Hurse.

Steam-ship Saratoga, Couch, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdze and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Ellen S. Terry, Chapin, Newbern 60 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co. July 31, passed schr. Samuel Wood, bound into Hatteras Inlet.

Steam-ship San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah July 30, with mdse. and passengers to W. R. Garrison.

Steam-ship South Carolina, Atkins, Philadelphia, in ballast to Henry R. Morgan & Co.

Ship Banian, (of Workington), Chase, Shanghai, March 1, with teas to Everett & Co.,—vessel to G. F. Bully. Has had fine weather the entire passage; passed Angier April 14, Cape of Good Hope June 25, St. Helena 18th, and crossed the equator 27th in lon. 20.

Ship Joven Thomaz, (Port.,) Hendrickson, Oporto 51 days, with mdse. to Hagemeyer & Brunn. Has had westerly gales for last 30 days.

Bark Olaf, (Norw.,) Olsen, Leghorn 60 days, with mdse. to Fabbri & Chauncey, vessel to Funck, Edge & Co. Passed Gibraltar June 21, and since had fine weather.

Bark Bosina, Pierce, Little Glace Bay 16 ds., with 549 tons coal to Geo. H. Brewer—vessel to Snow & Burgess. Has had light winds and fogs the entire passage.

Bark Florence Baker, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Bond, Salt Cay, T. I., 12 ds., with salt to Tucker & Lightbourne—vessel to Boyd & Hincken. Has had fine weather the entire passage.

Brig Candate, (Holl.,) Crynen, Padang 141 ds., via St. Helena 36 ds., with mdse. to Lanman & Kemp. Passed Cape of Good Hope April 28; crossed the equator June 25 in lon. 28 71; April 19, lat. 34, lon. 28, experienced a squall from N. N. E., during which sprung foremast; April 23, off Cape of Good Hope, sprung mainmast in a squall from S. W., veering to S. E., and put into St. Helena for repairs.

Brig Clara P. Gibbs, (of Bangor,) Parker, Cienfuegos 16 ds. with sugar to Brugierre & Aviles—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Sld. in co. with brig Edwin Rowe, for New-York.

Brig Orilbar, (of London,) Reslake, Tabacoa, P. R., 16 ds. with sugar to Galway & Casado—vessel to J. F. Bully. Has been 6 ds. N. of Hatteras with light winds and calms.

Brig E. F. Dunbar, (of Searsport, Nickels, Cardenas 10 ds., with molasses to order—vessel to Walsh, Field & Wray. Has been 5 ds. N. of Hatteras, with light winds and calms.

Schr. Mary Louisa, Gaskell, Washington, N. C., 4 ds., with naval stores, &c., to Zophar Mills.

Schr. Brother's Pride, (of Annapolis, N. S.,) Farnsworth, Milk River, Jam., 25 ds., with logwood to A. H. Salomon & Co. Has had moderate weather the entire passage.

Schr. Willie Martin, Noyes, Corpus Christi 27 ds., with wool and hides to J. H. Brower & Co. Has had moderate weather the entire passage.

Schr. O. M. Marrett, (of Booth Bay,) Reed, Baracoa 8 ds., with fruit to J. & T. Pearsall. Vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. Katie J. Hoyt, Parker, Georgetown, D. C., for New-Haven.

Schr. Mary Augusta, Lord, Calais, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. W. H. Mailler, Murch, Calais, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. C. S. Gildersleeve, Carroll, Gardiner for Eastport.

Schr. Tunis, Bodine, Bunce, Providence for Elizabethport.

Schr. North Pacific, Easton, Providence for Elizabethport.

Schr. F. Bragdon, Snow, Kennebeck River, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr. St. Hubert, (Br.,) Magar, Glace Bay 12 ds., with coal to Hatton, Watson & Co.

Schr. Nellie H. Benedict, Ellis, New-Haven, for Alexandria.

Schr. Telegraph, Wentworth, Bangor, with lumber to George Rowland.

Schr. A. F. Howe, Ellis, Bangor, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. C. H. Safford, Thompson, Newport, for Rondout.

Schr. J. P. Robinson, Harding, Gloucester, with fish to Wood & Robinson.

Schr. Harriet, Crowley, Jonesport, with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Henrietta, Lynch, New Haven.
Schr. Helen, Perry, New Bedford.
Schr. J. D. Barkalew, Smith, New Haven.
Schr. S. S. Smith, Clark, New Haven.
Schr. Free Stone, Pelton, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Hattie A. Butler, Strickland, Boston.
Schr. Isaac Hinckly, Randolph, Virginia.
Schr. Ella Bodine, Rutter, Virginia.
Schr. Jas. H. Seguine, Shaw, Virginia.
Schr. Free Wind, Frisbee, Rondout, for Lynn.
Schr. Tillie E., Smith, Dighton, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Crescent Lodge, Hatch, Rondout, for Boston.
Schr. Henry, Brown, Rondout, for Boston.
Schr. Ida Howard, Jones, Rondout, for Portland.
Schr. Kate Scranton, Palmer, New-Haven.
Schr. Hattie S. Collins, Hill, New-Haven.
Schr. Laura Robinson, Robinson, Providence.
Schr. Alida, Stevens, Providence.
Schr. Lady Antrim, Robinson, New-Bedford.
Schr. W. H. De Witt, Chase, New-Bedford.
Schr. Monitor, Robins, New-Bedford.
Schr. Old Zach, Beebe, New-Haven.
Schr. D. W. Powers, Hawkins, New-Haven.
Schr. Oscar C. Acken, Hobbie, Stamford.
Schr. Thomas Jefferson, Ferris, Stamford.
Schr. Marietta Hand, Handy, Newport.
Schr. Justice, Briggs, Newport.
Schr. J. Burley, Saunders, Providence.
Schr. Esquimaux, Briggs, Dighton.
Schr. Samuel Crocker, Thrasher, New-Bedford.
Schr. Onrust, Heath, Providence, for Rondout.
Schr. Blast, Parker, Providence.
Schr. Leonora, Coffin, Newport.
Schr. Walter Jones, Willing, Virginia.

WIND—Sundown, light, W., cloudy.

Below.

Ship Excelsior, Pendleton, Liverpool, June 18, with mdze. to Samuel Thompson's nephew.

Ship Confidence, Patterson, London, June 16, with mdze. to Wm. Nelson, Jr.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 2.—Arr. steamer Hercules, Philadelphia; brig Euras, Elizabeth; schrs. A. M. Bliss, Port Antonio; J. A. Brown, Guayanilla.

FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 2.—Arr. brig Rebecca, from Rio, for orders.

Sld. brig Iconia, for New-York.

HOLMES' HOLE, Sunday, July 31.—Arr. and sld. brigs Matilda Callis, New-York; H. Means, Bangor, do.; schrs. Ganges, Ellsworth, New-York; S. J. Lindsey, Rockland, do.; G. R. Phelps, ——, do.; Charlotte Fish, Glace Bay, C. B., do.; Juliet, Bangor, do.; Entire, do., Nyack, N. Y.; Hudson, do., Newark, N. J., Honest Abe, South Amboy, Boston; Jas. A. Brown, do.; L. Sturdevant, Rondout, Salem; Mary Lymburner, Boston, Jacksonville; H. W. Wellington, Calais, Bridgeport, Conn.

Arr. schrs. J. J. Spencer, Boston, Georgetown, D. C.; J. B. Norris, do., Northport; Guiding Star, do., Mobile; Mary J. Fisher, Philadelphia, Lynn; Bertha Souder, Eastport, Philadelphia. Passed by—bark Wild Gazelle, Boston, New-York; schrs. Laura Robinson, Boston, ——; Effort, Bangor.

Schrs. New-Zealand, Para, Hunter, Hattie A. Butler, Sarah Hall, Cicero, R. G. Whilden, Agnes, Eugene Pinta, Sidney C. Tyler, Emily A. Bartel, Mary E. Simmons, Ruth Shaw and Northern Light.

Aug. 1, arr. and sld., bark Dorchester, Boston, New-York; schr. Richmond, Bangor, Newark, N. J.

Sld. Schrs. Charlotte Fish, Mary J. Fisher, and yacht Lena.

Miscellaneous.

The brig Nancy, (Dan.,) Anderson, from Rio Janeiro, arrived 1st, is consigned to Wendt, Tetens & Bockmann—not as before.

Brig Peder & Niels, (Dan.,) Ankersen, from Maracaibo, arrived 1st, is consigned to Wendt, Tetens & Bockman—not as before.

NAVAL.—The United States sloops-of-war Swatara and Nantasket, were at San Domingo City July 23—all well.

Spoken.

May 6, in Java Sea, spoke bark Dartmouth, (Br.,) from Nagasaki for New-York, 38 ds. out.

May 2, off Cape of Good Hope, spoke ship Nagasaki, (Br.,) from Rangoon for Cork.

May 2, spoke ship Naomi, (Br.,) from Akyab for Rotterdam.

May 8, lat. 23 46 S., lon. 54 E., spoke bark Rosetta, (Br.,) from Rangoon for Falmouth.

May 9, lat. 24 29 S., lon. 53 01 E., spoke ship F. K. Dumas, (N. G.,) from Rangoon for Falmouth.

May 27, lat. 34 S., lon. 21 E., spoke bark Dunelen, (Br.,) from Calcutta for London, 68 ds. out.

May 27, spoke ship Norwood, (Br.,) from Kurrachie for Liverpool.

Foreign Ports.

At Baracoa, July 24, schrs. Clara Montgomery and John Atwood for New-York, to sail July 30.

PORTO PLATA, July 10.—The bark Hugo (N. G.) Becker, outward bound, went ashore and became a total loss; cargo consisted of tobacco and mahogany, of which 460 ceroons tobacco were saved.

HAVRE, July 30.—Arr. bark J. N. Moralles, Harding, from New York.

A CHOICE SECURITY.

MIDLAND BONDS

Seven Per Cent. Gold,

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

(COUPON OR REGISTERED) OF

NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO

MIDLAND RAILROAD.

150 MILES ARE DONE AND EARNING NOW ABOVE EXPENSES MORE THAN THE INTEREST ON THAT PORTION OF THE MORTGAGE DEBT, and more than the interest on all the bonds that can be issued up to date.

The completion of new road enables us to offer for sale more of these bonds. No bonds can be issued on road under construction, and *on finished road the issue is limited to* **$20,000** *per mile.*

These bonds are desirable as an investment for many reasons, the most prominent of which are:

First—Behind them and fortifying them is a paid up capital of nearly $7,000,000.

Second—The road is a new great trunk line running between the New-York Central and Erie Railways and shortening the distance seventy miles—a very great distance properly considered, and one that alone would render this road a *vast* success.

Third—The cost of building the road is twice the mortgage, and a railroad is a real estate of perfect title, and, if good for anything, is always increasing in value. These bonds are a real estate loan of the best character at half value. The cost of *single track* is about $40,000 per mile; mortgage, $20,000. Besides, in this case, the real estate is in existence *before* the bonds are issued.

Fourth—The mortgage bonds on every railroad running out of New-York City are good, and interest is promptly paid on them.

Fifth—The total interest liability of this great railway, over four hundred miles in length, will be but $560,000, gold, per annum, after the whole line is completed. The earnings of a single month, it is expected, will exceed this.

A consideration of the gross receipts of the New-York Central and Erie Railways will be all that is necessary, we believe, to convince parties that the Midland will net, after all expenses, a much larger sum than its interest debt.

THE RATE OF INTEREST.

These bonds pay seven per cent. in gold, free of United States income tax, and this, with gold at 120, is equal to over 8½ PER CENT A YEAR. No rational person could expect a SAFE INVESTMENT, WITHIN OUR OWN STATE, to be offered on more liberal terms than these.

THE BONDS.

The bonds have twenty-five years to run; are issued in denominations of $1,000; bear Seven per Cent. Interest in gold, free of income tax; are Coupon or Registered, with interest, payable semi-annually in New-York, on the 1st of January and 1st of July.

PRICE: PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

Pamphlets, Circulars, &c., may be had on application.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
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On and after Aug. 1 we will offer our still complete stock for the Summer at a discount of 12½ PER CENT. ON

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FURNISHING GOODS,
AND 20 PER CENT. ON
BOYS' CLOTHING.

DEVLIN & CO.,

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INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON
AND
WESTERN RAILWAY
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The bonds are secured by a First Mortgage on 205 miles of road from Indianapolis, the largest city and most important railroad center in the State of Indiana, to the City of Pekin, in Illinois.

The only direct line from Cincinnati and Indianapolis to Pekin, Peoria, and Omaha, being SIXTY MILES SHORTER THAN ANY OTHER ROUTE.

Over 180 miles of the line are now in full operation, and earning more than the interest on the whole issue of bonds. The iron and all the materials for the balance are on hand and being rapidly laid, which makes the line VIRTUALLY COMPLETED. There are thirty-six depots on the line, located in cities and towns that contain in the aggregate 190,000 inhabitants, and within 20 miles of the track there is a population of over 600,000. It runs through the best agricultural, manufacturing and coal-mining districts in Indiana and Illinois, and forms part of a grand central trunk line from the Atlantic to the Pacific, HAVING MORE NUMEROUS VALUABLE EAST AND WEST CONNECTIONS THAN ANY ROAD IN THE WEST.

The bonds are convertible into stock at par, which adds greatly to their value.

We have carefully examined the country, its resources, and the whole enterprise all through its course of construction, and BELIEVE THE BONDS TO BE AS SAFE AS GOVERNMENTS. It is with pleasure we recommend them to our customers as a first-class investment. Over four-fifths of the loan has been sold. We offer the balance at 92½ and interest.

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